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THE RAILROAD LEASE.

Speech by General President Welch.

At the annual meeting of the stockholders of the New Jersey Railroad and Transportation Company, held at Jersey City, June 8, 1871, Ashbel Welch, Esq., the General President of the consolidated companies, being called upon, spoke as follows:—

Gentlemen:—As you already know, a negotiation has been made with the Pennsylvania Railroad Company for the lease to them of your canal, railroads, property, and franchises for 999 years, at such rent as will give you a clear annual dividend of ten per cent. on your stock.

The acceptance or rejection of this offer belongs, not to your representatives, but to you alone. I have, therefore, aided in the preparations to bring the question before you, as well as in securing such provisions as most effectually to protect your interests; scrupulously avoiding, myself, as far as possible preventing in others, any action or public expression tending to take the decision out of your hands. I have also advised officers and employes not to mingle in the conflict about the lease, since it has come before the stockholders; as any hostility incurred by them as partisans impairs their usefulness as officers.

When it was proposed that the Board of Directors should express their opinion in favor of the lease, I opposed it—partly because I thought the property worth more than we were to get for it, and partly because I thought it was not a question for the directors, but for the stockholders only.

I therefore take this occasion to say a few words about the policy which the present administration has pursued since the consolidation of these companies.

This policy has been to make the avenues of traffic between the two great cities of this continent—the main trunk through which the traffic of the South and Southwest seeks the commercial metropolis—fully adequate to their purpose; to make them perform all the duties of their location, to do this at the least possible expense; to end the thirty years' war between some of the companies and the public; to guard against competition, or to make competition harmless, by the sufficiency and superiority of our facilities, and the moderation of our rates, and consequent increase of business; and to continue to show that, if corporations have no souls, they may have integrity and honor; and by all these means to add greatly to the amount, and especially to the certainty, of your dividends.

Of course the increase of facilities required a large increase of investment. This was not only wise, but unavoidable. Our railroads were calculated for a small high-priced business, and in that state of things the threatened competition, prevented only by our improvements, would have been ruinous. The aim was to prepare for and develop a heavy business, which could be but little affected by competition.

Though our increase of investment is so great, though some of the expenditures have not yet had time to become productive, though the work and materials used in the maintenance and operation of our roads have been from 60 to 80 per cent. higher than before the war, though the public demands for more luxurious accommodations have added greatly to our expenses, and though many of the rates have been very much reduced, yet the percentage of profits now made on the whole enlarged investment of our four companies is not greatly different from the percentage on the former small investment. The greater proportion of stock receiving ten per cent., to debt receiving six per cent., and the great increase of taxation, the gold premiums, etc., have prevented this equality from appearing in the dividend fund. The United States taxes since the consolidation have averaged something like one-and-a-half per cent. on our stock more than they probably will hereafter; and our works, run down at the close of the war, are now in better condition than ever before.

Our railroads have never been calculated for a heavy freight tonnage. Yet it is upon such tonnage, carried in large quantities, at low rates, and small profits per ton, that the most prosperous roads make their gains; and it is upon such that ours must mainly rely hereafter. The net profits of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company in 1869 were more than three times as much per mile run of trains with freight as with passengers. Their profit for the year was nine times as much on freight as on passengers; ours only two-thirds as much on freight as on passengers.

A fully developed business on our roads would doubtless differ in its proportions from that on the Pennsylvania Railroad, but it would differ still more from the present business. Why have we missed this important and, in our future, all-essential branch of traffic? Because we have not yet fully expiated the errors of youth.

When the companies were consolidated, and their mutual jealousies were no longer in the way, we found the transit duties which in the early inexperience of railroad legislation and railroad management had been laid upon us, a legal prohibition of a heavy freight traffic. To do such work cheaply, expensive preparations must be made, and large quantities carried; to get large quantities, rates must be low. But as the law stood, every cent of profit, at rates not very unusually low, would have been paid to the State in transit duties.

As soon as we succeeded in getting that pernicious system abolished, in the spring of 1869, we endeavored to stimulate cheap freight, and succeeded in 1870 in more than doubling the way tonnage; it being in 1868, 319,000 tons, and in 1870, 665,000 tons; or, including coal, a great deal more. In the four years since the consolidation the whole tonnage has been trebled.

But one difficulty remains. A large part of this heavy tonnage seeks the shores of the Hudson river. Much of it ought to remain on the west bank to await final distribution to the consumers; for if taken at once to New York and distributed afterwards, the extra cartage, storage, handling, and often extra ferriage costs as much as hauling over 200 miles of railroad. Now, valuable as our improved property in Jersey City is for other purposes, it is not available for this. We have no place on which to store heavy goods awaiting distribution.

Along our route there are many favorable locations for manufactories. If we had a suitable place of deposit for their products at the end of our road, a saving would be effected (partly to the Company, partly to the customer) of more than half the present freight to New York. With such a place of deposit we could adopt low rates. Our local tonnage would become very great, and sure of the profits on that, the evils of competition would not be at all in proportion to our traditional nervousness about them. Our way business now is not far from half of all.

Fully impressed with these views (though circumstances did not formerly permit their expression), feeling that the salvation of the companies required a good freight terminus, I long ago selected Harsimus Cove as the best, and, latterly, the only remaining available site for it. As soon as that essential step in the grand movement—the consolidation—was effected, means were taken to secure it. It was secured just in time to prevent it from falling into other hands.

It is to reach this seventy-five acres, now flowed by the tide, that the Pennsylvania Railroad Company offer to lease our works and pay us ten per cent. But it is a great mistake to suppose that its purchase and improvement were intended mainly for the business of that road, which gives us only a quarter of our tonnage. It is just as absolutely vitally necessary for our own local business.

This improvement was of such magnitude, and there were so many other urgent demands for expenditures, that it has been postponed to the present time. It was, perhaps, to be expected that those not practically acquainted with railroad transportation on a large scale, and with the rapid growth of traffic when it has a chance to grow, would hesitate about going into an expenditure of three millions, required for the development of this property.

The purchase of Harsimus was not a land speculation; not a lucky accident; not merely an engineer's project to bring rail transportation, shipping, lighterage, ferriage, cartage, and storage all into contact, and to save one, two, or three dollars a ton, and extend the commercial metropolis of this hemisphere to the west bank of the Hudson; not an instrument to secure a particular alliance; but an essential means of creating a great freight traffic, and carrying out the policy which has always been kept in view. If we had made the improvement at once we should probably now get twelve per cent. rent instead of ten; or make twelve per cent. ourselves. And we should have been able to carry out much more fully than we have done (and we have done something in that direction) our liberal policy.

Should the lease fail from any cause, we cannot stand still. We should lose no time in making this improvement; making it ourselves—not in connection with anybody else, but retaining all the power it confers.

Then, with our unequalled location, our ramifications among the sources of business, manufactories stimulated by low freights, and favorable locations springing up along our route, the business of the South reviving, and that of the whole country growing, with legal trammels now removed and valuable rights obtained; we, opening our doors to all connecting lines and all other parties on fair and equal terms, and giving them assurance for the future by permanent contracts; lifting ourselves out of any old grooves that no longer run in the right direction; adopting a single simple organization in place of the present provisional government; shunning the tainted air of legislative ante-chambers; then—we doing this—if the lease falls through, we shall have little reason to regret the failure.

CIVILIZATION IN WISCONSIN.

A Pleasant Party of "Respected Citizens" Lynch a Murderer.

Oconto, Wis., Letter to Green Bay Advocate.

There was a dance in this city Tuesday evening at Turner Hall. Owing to some previous disturbance some parties were shut out from the hall. One man by the name of Ludwig Nehr armed himself with a revolver and a long knife, and announced his determination of protecting the place or injuring some one before the evening was over.

At about 11 o'clock at night he rushed down the stairs from the hall, and in some fracas, drew his sabre and severely cut a man in both arms. Then, running out on the platform, where several were standing or sitting, he drew his revolver, and at some slight word of provocation, fired. At this, those sitting there began to run, and he fired again. This time, Joseph Ruelle, who had been quietly sitting on the steps, while, it is supposed, in the act of running away, was shot through the head. He was not found for some minutes. Then Nehr was arrested by an officer, assisted by parties arriving, and, after being roughly handled and narrowly escaping lynching through interference of Mayor Smith and others, he was taken to jail.

From this time popular feeling began to grow more intense. The next morning a crowd surrounded the jail, and towards noon an examination was held by E. Hart, Esq., and the prisoner committed, with directions to be taken to the Brown county jail on account of the insecurity of our present miserable structure. He was to go by the Northwest at noon, but by that time a crowd, headed by the frantic father of the boy, seemed determined to prevent his removal. Again, through the persuasion of the mayor, the father and crowd dispersed, and the prisoner was not removed; and many believed that the people would reflect and let the law take its course.

At about dusk of last night the mob gathered again, led by the exasperated father of the murdered boy, numbering something like five hundred, broke open the jail, tore the prisoner out, dragged him through the streets a short distance beyond the Methodist church, and hung him. There was no sympathy for the prisoner. Man, woman and child, high and low, were satisfied he ought to die. It is currently reported that he had acknowledged he had killed others elsewhere, and this was the third or fourth murder he had committed.

A HEROIC WOMAN.

A Passenger Train on the Western Pennsylvania Railroad Saved from Wreck.

On Thursday afternoon, as the express train on the Western Pennsylvania Railroad was proceeding eastward, and rounding a curve about midway between Leechburg and Apollo, in Armstrong county, the engineer observed a woman on the track, waving her apron violently in the air. The first thought was of danger, and he immediately applied his brakes and got the train stopped just in time to prevent a terrible accident, as a mass of rock, weighing about fifteen tons, had fallen upon the track a few rods from where the woman had given the signal. When the train stopped, the passengers were not long in ascertaining the cause, and appreciating the noble conduct of the poor countrywoman to whose presence of mind they owed their rescue from a shocking casualty.

Colonel Hicks, the conductor of the train, at once consulted with some of the passengers, and in a short time a purse of twenty dollars was made up and presented to her. She gave her name as Mrs. Frank. A passenger on the train, from whom we obtained our information, desires that we should commend the case of this humble woman to the officers of the company. Had it not been for her warning signal, the train would have been dashed into the rock, and serious damage to the train, if not to the passengers, would have been the consequence.—*Pittsburg Commercial.*

—*Tempus fugit*—Fly time.

—The "Pacific mails"—quiet husbands.

—Negroes are to be placed on the Cincinnati police force.

—Eleven white girls married colored men in Boston last year.

—Germany has nineteen zoological gardens—one bear, Bismarck.

—The thirty-fourth year of Queen Victoria's reign ends June 20.

—A glass of soda water, with syrup, costs the manufacturers a cent and a quarter.

—Miss Burdett Coutts once had the offer of the hand and heart of the Duke of Wellington.

FIRST EDITION

MALPRACTICE.

A Severe Lesson.

Case of Dr. O. W. Reid.

Judge Paxson's Decision.

Sent to the Penitentiary

For Six Years and Five Months.

Points of Law Involved.

Court of Quarter Sessions—Judge Paxson.

In the case of Dr. Oliver W. Reid, who was in January last convicted of performing a criminal surgical operation, Judge Paxson this morning, upon a motion for new trial, delivered the following able opinion, overruling the motion and settling a most vital question of law, as to the competency of a wife to testify in such a case:—

Twenty-six reasons in support of the motion for a new trial have been filed in the above case. The first, second, and third of said reasons refer to an alleged error of the Court in allowing an investigation in the presence of the panel of jurors into the reason why an officer of the court had been unable to serve a subpœna upon one Anne McKeon, a witness for the Commonwealth. The facts are that prior to the jury in the above case being impanelled and sworn, an officer of this court was called and examined publicly in court in regard to the absence of the said witness and his efforts to procure her attendance. One of the co-defendants, Washington Paynter, was shown to have been in her company the previous evening. The counsel for Dr. Reid objected to a public examination into this matter in the hearing of the panel of jurors, which objection was overruled by the Court. We do not see any error in this. Examinations of this nature are usually and necessarily in public, and if we were to sustain this objection it would be practically impossible to make any examination as to the absence of a witness without withdrawing the whole panel of jurors from the court-room.

The fourth and fifth reasons allege error in overruling the prisoner's challenge for cause as to Thomas Stephenson and Thomas Hall, who were called as jurors. The ground of the challenge in each case was that the juror had been present in court during the investigation above referred to. The prisoner's counsel called two of the reporters of the press who were in court at the time; another testified to the fact of such investigation having taken place in the presence of the panel of jurors, and upon this evidence they rested their challenge. They did not examine either juror to ascertain if he had heard what had transpired at the time. It was quite possible the attention of the particular juror was attracted by something else, and that he did not hear one word of the testimony of the officer; and even if he had, the challenge for cause could not have been sustained upon that ground. In a capital case, where the rule upon this subject is enforced with more stringency, it is not enough to disqualify a juror that he has read and heard full accounts of the supposed offense. It must be shown that his mind has received thereby impressions as to the guilt or innocence of the accused which will influence his judgment notwithstanding the evidence. In this case there was no evidence that the juror even heard that which it was alleged might bias his mind. This challenge is wholly unsupported by either precedent, authority, or reason.

The sixth and seventh reasons allege error in permitting the Commonwealth to challenge Andrew J. Damen, a juror, after the defendant had exhausted his peremptory challenges. It is to be noted that in stating these reasons the learned counsel have assumed the very point to be decided, viz., that the District Attorney had waived the challenges allowed him by law, when he came to challenge this juror. In order, therefore, that the grounds of my ruling upon this point may be understood, I will state the facts substantially as they occurred. When the clerk was about to call the jury into the box, the prisoner's counsel asked instructions of the Court whether they should challenge singly, *i. e.*, as the jurors entered the box, or make their challenges when the box was full. As there was nothing before the Court upon which a ruling could be had, I declined to give any advice as to the mode of challenging. The prisoner's counsel then commenced challenging as the jurors' names were called, as in capital cases, and when the box had been filled their challenges were exhausted. Up to this point the District Attorney had not exercised his right of challenge, nor had he been called upon to do so. When the box was full he challenged the juror Damon, which was objected to by the prisoner's counsel upon the ground that the District Attorney had waived his right of challenge. I overruled the objection and sustained the challenge.

It was contended that under the 38th section of the criminal procedure act, which provides that all challenges in criminal proceedings shall be alternate, the Commonwealth first challenging one person and then the defendant challenging one person, the District Attorney waved his right of challenge because he failed to exercise it until after the prisoner had exhausted his challenges; and the case of The Com. vs. Frazier, 2d Brewst., 490, was cited in support of this view. In Nartzell vs. The Com., 4 Wright, 466, however, it was held that this rule does not apply to capital cases when the jurors are challenged as they enter the box, for the reason that in such case the Commonwealth's challenges would be exhausted upon the first four jurors. The Supreme Court in Nartzell vs. The Com. limit the rule requiring alternate challenges to "civil cases and misdemeanors, where the jurors are all called into the box before the challenges begin." The Com. vs. Frazier was a case of misdemeanor, and the jurors were all called into the box before the challenging commenced. Here the offense charged was a felony, and the defendant challenged as the jurors entered the box. If this mode of challenge was proper, then the case comes within the rule in Nartzell vs. the Com. If, on the other hand, the challenging should not have commenced until after the box had been filled, the Commonwealth could not be deprived of her challenges by the act of the prisoner in challenging out of time. The Commonwealth can only be held to alternate challenges when the box is full.

The eighth, ninth, and tenth reasons bring us to the vital question in this cause, viz., whether the wife of a co-defendant not upon trial can be examined as a witness for the Commonwealth. It is important, because the case depends upon it; it is still more important from the fact that it involves a principle of law never yet decided in Pennsylvania, so far as I am informed, and the authorities in regard to which elsewhere are conflicting and unsatisfactory. Much as we regard the interests of the parties in this particular case, they fade out of sight when we come to settle an important principle by which the rights and liberties of hundreds of others may be hereafter affected.

The defendant was jointly indicted with one Washington Paynter, under the 95th and 96th sections of the Criminal Code, with procuring and attempting to procure by the use of certain instruments and drugs upon the body of one Anne McKeon, then pregnant and quick with child, a miscarriage. On the day, or the day but one before the trial, Washington Paynter, one of the defendants, was married to the said Anne McKeon, who was the most important witness for the Commonwealth, and without whose testimony the charge could not have been made out. When the case was called for trial, the prisoner moved for a separate trial. There being no objection on the part of the Commonwealth I allowed the motion, and the trial proceeded against Dr. Reid. When Anne McKean (now Paynter) was called to the stand, the prisoner's counsel objected to her competency as a witness upon the ground that she was the wife of a co-defendant. The witness was examined upon her *voir dire*, and said that she had been married to Washington Paynter as above stated. The objection, after argument, was overruled, the witness was examined, and it was upon her testimony mainly that the prisoner was convicted. It is upon the propriety of that ruling we are now to pass.

The general principle that husband and wife cannot be examined for or against each other has been long and well established. But the extent of the application of this principle, and the exceptions thereto, are not very generally understood, and have given rise to a variety of conflicting opinions. I shall endeavor briefly to examine some of the most important authorities bearing upon this rule; the reason of the rule; how far it has been modified by recent decisions, and the exceptions thereto; and extract therefrom, if possible, the principles which should be our guide in this and analogous cases.

The case of Rex vs. Cliviger, 2 T. R. 263, cited by the prisoner's counsel upon page 40 of their paper book, is the leading case upon the incompetency of the wife to give testimony concerning or tending to criminate her husband. This was a case of the settlement of a pauper. A marriage, in fact, had been proven between two paupers, after which the first wife was called to prove her prior marriage with James Whitehead, the male pauper. But the court held her incompetent. Says Ashhurst, J.:—"But the ground of her incompetency arises from a principle of public policy which does not permit husband and wife to give evidence that may even tend to criminate each other. The objection is not confined merely to cases where the husband or wife are directly accused of any crime; but even in collateral cases, if their evidence tends that way, it shall not be admitted."

It will be observed that this case goes to the extent of excluding the wife even in a collateral proceeding where her husband has no direct interest in the issue upon trial. It was soon seen that the court had gone too far in the King vs. Cliviger, and the law of that case was shaken in the King vs. All Saints, 6 M. & S., 194, and was overruled in the King vs. Bathwich, 2 Barn. & Ad., 639, to the extent of limiting the rule to proceedings directly against the husband. Says Lord Tenterden, C. J., in the latter case:—"The decision in Rex vs. Cliviger appears to have been founded upon a supposed legal maxim or policy, viz., that a wife cannot be a witness to give testimony in any degree to criminate her husband. This will be undoubtedly true in case of a direct charge and proceeding against him for any offense; in such a case she cannot be a witness to prove his innocence of the charge. The present case is not a direct charge so proceeding against the husband. It is true, that if the testimony given by both be considered as true, the husband, Cook, has been guilty of the crime of bigamy; but nothing that was said by the wife in this case, nor any decision of the Court of Sessions, formed upon her testimony, can hereafter be received in evidence to support an indictment against him for the crime."

The large number of English and American cases cited in the defendant's paper book, to the point that a wife may not give testimony tending to criminate her husband, had their origin in Rex vs. Cliviger, which I submit is not law now to the extent that it formerly was—the rule being that a wife may give testimony tending to criminate her husband, in a collateral proceeding, when, as was observed by Lord Tenterden, in The King vs. Bathwick, above cited, nothing that was said by the wife in her testimony, nor any decision of the Court founded upon her testimony, can affect her husband.

"But though the husband and wife are not admissible as witnesses against each other, when either is directly interested in the event of the proceeding, yet in collateral proceedings not immediately affecting their mutual interests their evidence is receivable, notwithstanding it may tend to criminate, or may contradict the other, or may subject the other to a legal demand." Greenleaf on Ev. sec. 342, citing King vs. Bathwick, and a number of other English and American cases.

"Although husband and wife are not allowed to be witnesses against each other, where either is directly and immediately interested in the event of the proceeding, whether civil or criminal, yet in collateral proceedings not immediately affecting their mutual interest, their evidence is receivable, notwithstanding that the evidence of one tends to contradict the other, or may subject the other to a legal demand, or even to a criminal charge."—Phillips on Ev., p. 78.

The same principle is recognized in Roscoe's Criminal Evidence. Says that learned author (see p. 147):—"It is not in every case in which the husband or wife may be concerned that the other is precluded from giving evidence. It was, indeed, in one case, laid down as a rule, founded upon a principle of public policy, that a husband and wife are not permitted to give evidence which may tend to criminate each other (citing Rex vs. Cliviger). But in a subsequent case the Court of King's Bench, after much argument, held that the rule as above stated was too large, and that where the evidence of the wife did not directly criminate the husband, and never could be used against him, and when the judgment founded upon such evidence could not affect him, the evidence of the wife was admissible." Citing Rex vs. All Saints. 1 Phil. Ev. 164, 8 Ed.; 6 An. & S., 194.

In Taylor on Ev. vol. 2, 5 ed., sec. 1227, sec. 1230, after stating the rule which excludes the husband or wife, or one defendant from testifying against the other, the learned author says:—"But though the rule of exclusion is thus stringent when a married person is criminally accused in conjunction with others, it is clear, that where a married defendant has pleaded guilty, or is entirely removed from the record, whether by a verdict pronounced in his favor, or by a previous conviction, or by the jury not being charged with his interest at the time of the trial, his wife may testify either for or against any other persons who may be parties to the record." Citing Rex vs. Thompson, 3 Fost. & Fin., 824; Hawksworth vs. Sholer, 12 M. and W., 94; Rex vs. Williams, 8 C. and P., 284, and other cases.

The reasons for the rule excluding husband and wife from testifying for or against each other are two-fold. First. The community of interest subsisting between husband and wife and the identity of their legal right. If the husband has such interest in the matter in controversy as rendered him an incompetent witness, *a fortiori*, the wife was incompetent. Second, Motives of public policy which excluded them upon the ground that it would tend to disturb the harmony of the domestic relations to allow the wife or husband to be a witness for or against each other.

The principle which excludes a party in interest from testifying extends to husband and wife, and applies to all cases in which the interest of the other are involved. Greenleaf on Ev., § 334-5; Rex vs. Smith, 1 Moody Cr. c. 230; Rex vs. Rand, *ibid*, 281. In the Queen vs. Densley, 2 Cox Cr. c. 330; Reg. vs. Bartlett, 1 Cox Cr., c. 105, and in Reg. vs. Sills, 1 C. and Rex, 494, such evidence was rejected, because it tends to benefit the other.

So far as the husband and wife are excluded from testifying from motives of public policy, there would seem to be no reason for any distinction as to whether they are called to testify for or against each other. And in Rex vs. Sergeant, Ry. & Moo. 352 (21 E. C. L. R. 453), it was held that there was no such distinction. The same principle is recognized by Greenleaf, "and when, in any case, they are admissible against each other, they are also admissible for each other." Roscoe lays down the rule thus:—"The circumstance of one of the parties being called for or against each other makes no distinction in the law." See page 147. To the same point is Wharton, vol. 1. § 770.

It must be borne in mind that there is a marked distinction between the competency of the husband or wife to testify where the other is upon trial, and the competency of either to testify in a collateral proceeding, or in one that is analogous thereto. That this distinction has been lost sight of in many of the cases cited by the learned counsel for the prisoner, I think is very clear. Two of the cases referred to, viz., Commonwealth vs. Shiron and Commonwealth vs. Gordon, are undoubtedly at variance with the rule I have referred to. As to the first, I have no report beyond the brief syllabus in Wh., p. 700, pl. 1310. This is to be regretted, as we have no light as to how far the case was considered, and to what extent it is to be regarded as authority. In Com. vs. Gordon, 2 Brewst. 507, in the trial of a man charged with adultery, it was held that the husband of the woman with whom the adultery was said to have been committed, was not a competent witness for the prosecution, "Not because (says Brewster, J.) this evidence can be used as evidence against him either for purposes of a defense in a desertion case or of offense in a suit by him for a divorce, but he should not be heard because the evident effect of his testimony is to affect the marital relations." There are no authorities cited by the learned judge, and it was probably ruled hastily at Nisi Prius and without subsequent consideration. Our most learned text writers, as we have already seen, and many of the modern cases are the other way. To those already cited may be added, King vs. Rudd, 1 Leach Cr. C., 157, when the wife was admitted to testify to the forgery of a bond which her husband had uttered; The King vs. Halliway, 8 Cox Cr. C., 298, when the husband was admitted to prove that the wife had no authority to sign his name in a prosecution for forgery, in which the wife was charged in one count as a co-conspirator; and Chamberlain vs. The People, 23 N. Y. R., 85, where, on an indictment for perjury, committed in a divorce suit, the wife was held competent to prove sexual connection with him, which fact he had falsely denied in the divorce suit.

Many of the cases cited upon pages 40 and 41 of the defendant's paper-book do not bear upon the principle referred to—that is, the competency of the husband or wife to testify in a collateral proceeding. In some of them other and material considerations entered into the judgment of the Court, and in others the decisions have been modified by the cases I have cited. In Rex. vs. Denslow, 2 Cox, A. C., 230, the defendants were tried jointly, and the testimony of the wife would have directly benefited the husband; Corse vs. Patterson was a civil suit, in which the husband had a direct interest; the State vs. Burlingham was a joint trial for conspiracy, and the wife was offered as a witness against her husband and his co-defendant; in Sparhawk vs. Bull, 9 Vt., 41, the wife was offered to testify directly against her husband in a suit in equity; in Rex vs. Smith and Moody, A. C., 289, the defendants were tried together for burglary. Draper, one of the defendants, after having called and examined one witness in his behalf, proposed to call his daughter in further proof of the alibi set up by him, but it appearing that she was the wife of the prisoner Smith, the learned judge held she could not be a witness because her evidence would tend to benefit her husband; in Rex vs. Wood, *id.*, the defendants were jointly tried, and the case was ruled upon the authority in Rex vs. Smith, above cited; in the Queen vs. Bartlett, Cox, A. C., 105, the prisoners were jointly indicted for stealing potatoes. It appeared upon the evidence that some of the potatoes were found in the room of one of the defendants, and others in that of the other. One of the prisoners called the wife of the other to prove that the potatoes found in his apartment were not the property of the prosecutor. Weightman, J., after consultation with his colleague, admitted the evidence. In the Queen vs. Denslow, 2 Cox. Cr. C., 105, the wife of a defendant was admitted as a witness for a co-defendant on a joint trial, upon the ground that each defendant had a distinct defense, and the conviction of the one did not necessarily involve the conviction of the other, and a doubt was expressed whether the case of Rex vs. Smith, above cited, was law. To same effect is Rex vs. Sills, 1 Car. & Kir., 494. In Rex vs. Sergeant, R. & M., 352, it was held that the wife is not competent in a trial where another and her husband were charged with a conspiracy to abduct her; and it is placed upon the ground that a conspiracy is a joint offense of which both must be convicted or both acquitted. We shall presently see that the wife is competent against her husband upon a charge of abduction when the force continued up to the marriage, and even in one case when there was no evidence of force. In Pedley vs. Wellesby, 3 C. and P., 558, it was merely held that the fact of the marriage of a witness being after subpœna served upon her did not affect the question of her competency as a witness; the cases of State vs. Welch, 13 Shep., 30, State vs. Gardner, 1 Root, 485, Com. vs. Sparks, 7 Allen, 534, Com. vs. Schriver, and Gordon vs. Com. are evidently decided upon the authority of Rex vs. Cliviger and other cases which rest thereon, and we have seen that Rex vs. Cliviger has been expressly overruled. In the cases of State vs. Smith, 2 Iredell, 402, Pullen vs. People, 1 Dougl., 48, and U. S. vs. Wade, 2 Cr. C. C, 680, it was held that the wife of one defendant is not a competent witness for his co-defendant, but these cases were decided upon the principle that the husband defendant not being a competent witness for the co-defendant, the wife was also incompetent, which was the ground of the ruling in the People vs. Bull, 10 John, 85. The reason of the rule which excludes a defendant as a witness for his co-defendant is manifest, and it would seem to extend with equal force to the wife. But no such interest exists when one defendant is called against his co-defendant, and therefore no disqualification on account of the husband's interest attaches to the wife. Hence it was ruled in Wexon vs. The People, 5 Parker's Cr. C., 119, that when a co-defendant may be called as a witness, so may the wife. Rex. vs. Georges Car. & M.; Rex. vs. Gerber, T. & M., 647; Williamson vs. Rex, 1 L. R.

Rejecting, therefore, the cases which have been overruled, or modified, or are inapplicable, or when the wife has been held to be incompetent by reason of her husband's interest, the weight of authority seems to be overwhelming that in collateral proceedings the wife may be permitted to testify against her husband, even if her testimony tend directly to charge him with crime. And I think the rule is sustained by reason as well as authority. While there is some force in the rule as laid down in Rex vs. Cliviger, that to permit a wife to give testimony that tends to criminate her husband may disturb in some instances the domestic relations, it must be borne in mind that it is perhaps a choice between evils, and that if the broad rule in that case were the law, society would suffer greatly by the closing of the mouths of witnesses as to transactions of which they are alone competent to testify. The individual evil in isolated cases must give way before the public policy and necessity which imperatively require that the mouth of a witness shall not be closed for private reasons when the general interests of the public are affected thereby.

This brings us to the question whether in the case of two defendants, jointly indicted and separately tried, the wife of the defendant upon trial may be examined as a witness for the Commonwealth?

Something may perhaps depend upon the character of the proceeding. Where the offense is joint, as in conspiracy, when the defendant not upon trial must necessarily be affected by the verdict, it may well be questioned whether she would be competent; and so in any other case where both defendants are necessarily involved. But where one may be acquitted and the other convicted the same reason does not exist. And hence it must be observed that there is a clear distinction between the competency of the witness and the privilege or right to decline to answer to facts criminating his or her husband or wife. The witness may be competent for some purposes, and not for all purposes.

Is there any solid distinction between what is proven as a collateral proceeding and a separate trial, when the offense is not necessarily joint? In other words, is there any real difference as affecting this question, between a separate indictment and a separate trial? If the prisoner had been indicted separately I have no doubt, under the authorities cited, Mrs. Paynter would have been a competent witness for the Commonwealth, notwithstanding the fact that her husband was charged with the same offense in another bill.

Why? The reason is clearly stated by Lord Tenterden in The King vs. Bathwick, that "nothing said by the wife in the case, and no decision of the Court founded upon her testimony, could be thereafter received in evidence against the husband, upon an indictment charging him with the crime." And in Tayler on Ev., before cited, the fact of "the jury not being charged with his (the husband's) interest at the time of the trial," renders the wife competent. In Phillips on evidence, p. 90, he says:—"When, however, of two or more, one of them is not upon trial at the time when the others are tried, the wife of the party not upon trial is admissible as a witness," citing King vs. Williams, F. C. and P., 284; cited by Baron Alderson, in 12 M. and W., 49; King vs. Shintell; Queen vs. Gill, 1 C. and Kir., 494. To the same point is Wh. Amer. C. L., §768.

"But although in these cases the wife will be permitted to testify against her husband, it by no means follows that she will be compelled to do so, and the better opinion is, that she may throw herself upon the protection of the Court, and decline to answer any question which may tend to expose her husband to a criminal charge." Taylor on Ev., sec. 1235.

In Roscoe's Nisi Prius Ev., p. 176, 12 Ed., the rule is thus stated:—

"There has been some confusion between incompetency and privilege; and it was at one time thought a husband or wife was in every case an incompetent witness with respect to any fact which might have a tendency to criminate the other (Rex vs. Cliviger), but that decision is no longer law; all subsequent cases, with one exception (Rex vs. Gleed, 8 Russ.), treating husband and wife, except in an indictment against each other, as competent witnesses.

"But though the husband and wife are in such cases competent, it seems to accord with principles of law and humanity that they should not be compelled to give evidence which tends to criminate each other; and in Rex vs. All Saints, 6 M. and S., 184, Bayley, J., said, that if the witness had thrown herself upon the protection of the Court, on the ground that her answer might tend to criminate her husband, he thought she would have been entitled to it."

The same doctrine is recognized in Rosco's Crim. Ev. See pages 147-8.

There are a number of cases in which the wife has been admitted to testify against her husband when separately tried, or in which the principle has been distinctly recognized.

In the Commonwealth vs. Easland, a case determined in the Supreme Judicial Court of Massachusetts (1 Mass. 15), the application was to admit the wife when her husband was on trial jointly with other defendants. The Court (Strong, Sedgwick, Sewall, and Thacher, Justices) ruled unanimously that she could not be examined. But say the Court, "To have had the benefit of her testimony they should have moved to be tried separately from the husband, which the Court would have granted had this been assigned as the reason for the motion." This Court has long been distinguished for the learning and ability of its judges, and for this reason the case last cited would seem to be entitled to great weight.

In Wixon vs. The People, 5 Parker, Cr. C., 119, it was held that the wife of a co-defendant, not on trial, might be examined for the Commonwealth against the other defendant when he is separately tried. The same point was decided in State vs. Anthony, 1 McCord, 285, while in State vs. Worthington, 31 Maine, 62, it was ruled that where one of two joint defendants defaulted on his recognizance his wife was held a competent witness for the other.

The only case cited by the defendant which I regard as his direct conflict with this principle is People vs. Colburn, 1 Wheeling Cr. C. 479. In that case John Colburn and Elizabeth Weir were indicted for forgery. The former only was placed upon trial, Mrs. Weir never having been arrested. A *nolle prosequi* was entered as to her, but the Recorder rejected the testimony of her husband as a witness for the Commonwealth. Says Recorder Riker, "The prosecutor's wife is a party to the record, and the testi-

Continued in the Third Edition.

SECOND EDITION

THE ASSEMBLY ELECTIONS.

The Communist Trials.

Chances of the Orleanists.

The Capital of Italy.

It is Transferred to Rome

Italian Commercial Treaty.

DOMESTIC AFFAIRS.

Advices from the Pacific.

FROM EUROPE.

[BY ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

Exclusively to The Evening Telegraph.

Return of the French Government to Paris

VERSAILLES, June 10.—The seat of government will shortly be removed to Paris.

The idea of

Burning the Bodies of the Victims

of the civil war in Paris has been abandoned, and they will be exhumed from their present burial places in the Park of Monceaux and the Garden of the Luxembourg and transferred to a new cemetery beyond the village and fort of Vanvres.

Pyat is Known to be Concealed

in Paris.

The committee of the Assembly upon the subject of the

Reorganization of the Army

is about ready to report, and will favor obligatory service.

The Prince de Joinville and Duke d'Aumale paid visits, yesterday, to President Thiers. the President of the Assembly, Grevy, Minister of War, Cissey, and other members of the Cabinet. They were received with the utmost courtesy, and Thiers subsequently returned the visit.

The Orleanists and the Assembly.

At their interviews with M. Thiers and M. Grevy, the two princes resigned their seats in the Assembly, and disclaimed any intention of intriguing against the republic. The Orleanists are preparing a banquet to the Duke d'Aumale.

The reported arrival of the Count de Chambord at Boulogne is contradicted.

The *Official Journal* announces that the

Elections to the Assembly

in 113 districts will be held on the 2d of July. The same journal assures the people that the deposits in the Bank of France are uninjured.

The *Official Journal* also states that the resignation of their seats by Joinville and Aumale will be communicated to the Assembly to-day.

Cold Weather in England.

LONDON, June 10.—The weather continues cold. There was a snow storm of an hour's duration at Birmingham this morning.

The Marquis of Lorne

and the Princess Louise landed at Deal this morning, on their return from the wedding tour on the continent.

The Italian Capital Transferred to Rome.

FLORENCE, June 10.—The Government has officially informed all the foreign ambassadors that the capital of Italy, on the 4th of July next, will be transferred to Rome. The Ambassadors await instructions from the home governments before making arrangements for a change of residence.

The Chamber of Deputies has adopted the treaty of commerce with the United States.

This Morning's Quotations.

LONDON, June 10—11·30 A. M.—Consols for money, 91⅛; account, 91⅛@91⅛. Bonds, 1862, 90⅜; 1865, old, 90⅜; 1867, 92⅜; 10-40s, 88⅜.

LIVERPOOL, June 10—10·30 A. M.—Cotton firmer; uplands, 8⅜@8⅜d.; Orleans, 8⅜@8⅜d. Sales to-day estimated at 15,000 bales.

This Afternoon's Quotations.

LONDON, June 10—1·30 P. M.—Consols, 91⅛ for money and account; Bonds, 1862, 90⅜; of 1865, 90⅜; 1867, 92⅜; 10-40s, 88⅜.

PARIS, June 10.—Rentes, 53f. 10c.

LIVERPOOL, June 10—1·30 P. M.—Bacon, Cumberland cut, 37s.

FROM CALIFORNIA.

[BY ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

Exclusively to The Evening Telegraph.

Pork Overland.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 9.—A train load of hogs received overland from Iowa sold at 7½@8c. per pound, live weight, and another lot has been ordered.

Strange Cause of Fire.

The crew of the Russian war steamer Boyarin saved the brig Curlew from destruction by fire in the harbor to-day. Rats in the match-locker caused the fire. The loss is $2500.

Japan

will send an extensive contribution, embracing specimens of all her industries, to the coming Mechanics' Institute Fair in San Francisco.

FROM BALTIMORE.

[BY ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

Exclusively to The Evening Telegraph.

Trading without a License.

BALTIMORE, June 10.—Yesterday in the criminal court Edward C. Robinson pleaded guilty to a charge of being a non-resident trader, selling goods without a license, in violation of the act of the General Assembly of this State, and was fined $400 and costs.

THE WEATHER.

The Detailed Meteorological Report for To-day.

The following is the meteorological report of the Signal Bureau of the War Department for this morning, all the observations being taken at 7·43 A. M., Philadelphia time. The barometrical reports are corrected for temperature and elevation. The velocity of the wind is given in miles per hour, and the force is an approximate reduction to the Beaufort scale:—

Place of Observation.	*Barometer.*	*Thermometer.*	*Direction of Wind.*	*Velocity.*	*Force of Wind.*	*State of Weather.*
Baltimore........	30·25	66	N. E.	2	V. gent.	Fair
Boston..........	30·17	68	N.	3	V. gent.	Clear
Cape May	30·24	65	E.	10	Brisk.	Fair
Charleston, S. C.	30·21	80	......	..	Calm.	Fair
Chicago..........	29·91	69	W.	19	Brisk.	Fair
Cincinnati........	30·03	73	S. E.	2	V. gent.	Clear
Detroit	29·89	70	S. W.	10	Brisk.	t.strm
Key West, Fla..	30·13	82	E.	14	Brisk.	Fair
Memphis	30·07	74	S. E.	3	V. gent.	l. rain
Mt. Washington.	30·25	40	S. W.	2	V. gent.	Clear
New York......	30·19	71	N. W.	2	V. gent.	Fair
Norfolk..........	30·17	76	S. E.	8	Gentle.	Fair
Omaha	29·94	66	N. W.	4	Gentle.	Clear
Oswego..........	30·18	58	S. E.	8	Gentle.	Fair
Philadelphia.....	30·25	76	N. E.	..	....	Clear
Pittsburg........	30·24	68	......	..	Calm.	Clear
St. Louis.........	30·00	76	S. W.	8	Gentle.	Cloud
Washington	30·23	65	N. E.	6	Gentle.	Cloud
Wilmington, N.C	30·22	82	......	..	Calm.	Fair

SPIRIT OF THE PRESS.

EDITORIAL OPINIONS OF THE LEADING JOURNALS UPON CURRENT TOPICS—COMPILED EVERY DAY FOR THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

"THE NEW DEPARTURE."

From the N. Y. Nation.

Republicans of all shades of opinion have for a good while been urging on the Democrats the propriety and expediency of accepting "accomplished facts"—that is, of formally acknowledging in the public utterances of the party that the war and the amendments to the Constitution adopted since the war had settled certain questions beyond further dispute or cavil.

These questions are the non-existence of the constitutional rights of secession, the abolition and perpetual prohibition of slavery, and the equality of all men before the law. Republicans have furthermore urged on them the propriety of acknowledging the validity of the public debt, and the duty of the nation to discharge it in coin, according to the terms of the contract, and in accordance with the good old Democratic doctrine that there was no money known to the Government of the United States except hard money.

For six years the Democrats have resolutely refused to do any of these things. They have encouraged the South in the belief that the war had settled nothing except the momentary superiority of the North in strength. They have denied the validity o the three amendments which put into legal form the *de facto* changes effected by the war in the status of a certain class of citizens, and provided fresh securities against unequal or discriminating legislation; and they have persisted in denying the validity of the assurances given by the Government in the hour of its extremity to the persons from whom it borrowed money as to the amounts they would receive in repayment—or, in other words, have stoutly maintained that if one borrows money when his credit is very low, he may, afterwards, honestly repay it as if his credit had been very good when borrowed, no matter what the terms of his contract were—a doctrine for which it would be difficult to claim any higher source than the mock-auction shop or the faro-bank. They have fought through two Presidential campaigns on this policy of negation, and have failed miserably in both. They could not get the country to acknowledge that nothing was changed by the war, and that the one business of sensible men was to get back as fast as possible to the point from which we started in 1861. What has made their persistence all the more extraordinary was the plainness with which the Republicans were profiting by it. There has rarely been a party in power which, since 1865, has offered so many tempting points of attack to an able and energetic opposition as the Republican party. Its legislation for the South, and its financial and foreign policy, although, perhaps, far better than the Democrats would have furnished in its place, and as good as we had any right to expect, were nevertheless full of imperfections of the grossest and most glaring kind, out of which an opposition which was as numerically strong in the country as the Democratic opposition was, might have made formidable use. The results of reconstruction legislation at the South have been pitiable; the manipulation of the Supreme Court has been shameful; the debauchery of the civil service—debauchery continued, too, most barefacedly in the teeth of strong professions of zeal for reform—has been flagrant, and all three have apparently afforded materials for an overwhelming Democratic victory; and yet the Democrats have made nothing out of them whatever. The address of their members of Congress, at the close of the last session, read not like the indictment of eager and triumphant accusers, as it might have been made to read, but like the abject apology of men who have failed miserably, and do not exactly know why. In fact, read in the light of the accounts of the Democrats given by the leading Republican papers, there was something very amusing about it. According to these papers, the Democratic chiefs were brigands of enormous stature, of inexhaustible resources, reckless courage, and ferocious and implacable temper; the address, however, sounded like a plea for consideration, or for some cold victuals and old clothes, from a parcel of puny little conscripts who had made an attempt to storm a great stronghold, and gave it up because the villains inside fired at them. A considerable portion of the party, headed by Mr. Vallandigham, seem to have learned wisdom at last, and propose to surrender all the principal points in their former creed, and to begin their opposition to the party in power on a new line; to do, in fact, what the Republicans have been long wanting them to do, and abusing them for not doing; that is, accept the situation as settled by the war, and offer the country some reasons for supporting them which have no direct connection with the war. They offer, in short, to do what the Republican party has been doing—maintain the results of the war, and to do something which the Republican party has thus far neglected or failed to do—correct and restrain the evils growing out of the war. They offer, for instance, while adhering to the three new constitutional amendments, to oppose the dangerous tendency which the Republican party has for some time been manifesting to treat the amendments as having practically abrogated the whole Constitution; or, in other words, as having constituted the majority of both houses as supreme judges of what is or what is not constitutional. They offer to treat the reconstruction measures as finalities; that is, to put the Southern States on a footing of equality with the Northern States, and put further interference with their affairs on exactly the same level with interference in the affairs of New York or Massachusetts. They call for universal amnesty, and while they denounce lawlessness on the part of mobs, they also denounce that disregard of law on the part of the Legislature which is displayed in such measures as the Ku-klux act, which not only disregards the supreme law of the land, but creates an officer unknown to the law, viz., a dictator. They call, too, for a revenue tariff, or, in other words, for the cessation of what is perhaps the most prolific source of corruption, the attempt to protect native industry by means of taxation. But instead of calling for reform in the civil service, they propose to take the work of collecting the Federal revenues from one set of rascals, the Federal employes, and hand it over to another set of rascals, the State employes; and they ask still to have the Government debts paid in greenbacks—that is, one promise to pay substituted for another.

Now, though this programme, which first made its appearance under Vallandigham's auspices at Dayton, has since been adopted by the State Conventions in Ohio and Tennessee, and though there is every sign that it will make way enough with the Democracy at large to have a fair chance of adoption at the Presidential Convention next year, it will need an uncommonly strong candidate, stronger than the Democracy is likely to adopt, to give it any great weight with the country, owing in the main to the general want of faith in the honesty and good sense of the men who, in case of a Democratic victory, would be sure to manage the administration at Washington.

But however little value it may have as a platform, it has a great deal of value as a sign of the times. Whatever else it may be or may not be, this it is: a bid for the support of that large body of Republicans who are very sick of Republican doings, and who long for a decent excuse for trying both new measures and new men. It is impossible to overlook certain facts:—1. That during the present Administration nothing whatever has been done until now to reform the civil service, in spite of the loud and oft-repeated promises on the subject. 2. That a great blow has been struck at the purity, independence, and usefulness of the Supreme Court and of all courts, by packing the court to procure a sudden reversal of a carefully considered decision. 3. That so far from any steps having been taken towards a return to specie payments, this packing of the court was resorted to with the direct purpose of getting a judgment which made a return to specie payments more difficult and uncertain than ever, and this packing has been formally and publicly justified by the Secretary of the Treasury. 4. That no serious attempt has been made to reform the revenue, or infuse order or method into the tariff, which is now in a state of as great confusion as it was four years ago; and that, so far as we know anything of the mind of the party, it is occupied rather with the discovery of the means of avoiding the question altogether than of dealing with it honestly and fairly. 5. That the time and attention of the administration during four years have been mainly occupied with the project of annexing a semi-barbarous island occupied by a turbulent population unused to civil government, and that it was never so intent on this scheme as at the moment when Congress was appointing the President a dictator as a possible substitute for regular civil government in half the Union. The one positive step in the history of the Republican party that can be urged as a set-off to all this is the conclusion of the treaty with England, the value and importance of which we have no wish to underrate; but it is well to consider whether a year hence people will be disposed to regard this one piece of foreign policy a compensation for the almost total neglect of internal reforms.

HOMŒOPATHY.

From the N. Y. Tribune.

The National Institute of Homœopathy is now holding its twenty-eighth anniversary in Philadelphia. The statement made by this powerful body of the progress of the homœopathic science is most gratifying to those who believe in it. The Institute, founded about a quarter of a century ago in this city, did not then number twenty-five members all told. Now, they have over 10,000 reputable physicians and surgeons in this country and Canada, with numerous colleges, dispensaries, hospitals, and asylums, all supported by individual effort. Our friends consumed a good deal of their time in grumbling that individual effort was left to do everything for them. They not only are still refused all Government and State aid in actual funds, but have been most cruelly and unfairly snubbed since their birth as a medical body by the Government. No homœopathic surgeons were allowed to enter the army except as privates, and consequently the wounded soldier was forced to accept allopathic boluses and lancets whether he had faith in them or not. In applying for a pension, too, he was obliged to submit to the decision of the old-school practitioner. These were grievances sore enough at the time, no doubt, but we should think hardly worth resurrection or bemoaning now.

Their other complaints that Congress yet refuses to recognize their right to practice in the District, or to admit them into any medical offices in its gift have more force and pertinence. Persecution, either of injustice or ridicule, may have been beneficial to our medical brethren in giving them zeal, persistence, and the cohesion of a certain *esprit de corps*, which otherwise they would never probably have had; but they seem now to prefer that their virtues should arise from some other cause. The blood of the martyrs is very likely the seed of the Church, but in this case the martyrs evidently think they have had enough of it. The great struggle of the present is, they tell us, "between the spirit of progressive medicine on the one hand and conservatism on the other." They do not see, apparently, that in this identical decent garb of conservatism, the unyielding etiquette, the grave decorum of the allopathists, lie their chief strength and secret of popularity. A man will allow any other man to be a radical but his doctor. He is quite willing that physicians in Edinburgh or Timbuctoo should try experiments, but he will have no tentative tinkering with his own lungs or liver. That the old school of practice is over-suspicious and tyrannical in excluding quackery, is their chief recommendation in the eyes of their disciples. If our homœopathic friends belonged to that class whom Hawthorne calls "the unfortunates that can see the other side of the question," they would perceive that this aristocratic intolerance belongs to and is not an ill-fitting garment for any man or sect whose success is sure and surely founded on a just basis. We see, in fact, side by side with their protests against the exclusiveness of their enemy, significant hints that in their own well-to-do middle age they are not indisposed to imitate it. They wish to "raise their standard of medical education, to admit only the best-qualified physicians to their ranks, and urgently condemn all irregular practice;" by which last movement they will cut off an offensive member, but an exceedingly strong one. The idea that any woman with a pamphlet and morocco box of pellets in her pocket could go about among her neighbors a second Abernethy, was one cause of the swift, triumphant popularity of their system. They show the wisdom of strength and age in resolving to do away with it.

They do not, however, show the wisdom of either the one or the other in the attack made upon the pulpit in their annual address. A cooler judgment will, we think, convince them it was out of place, and, to use the mildest censure, in exceptionally bad taste. Men of science and men of theology may be at war as they state, but science and religion are not; and even if they were, we cannot see what a system which deals with antidotal pellets and the digestive organs has to do with the doctrine of the creation and atonement. It was, too, an impolitic move. There has been an odd prejudice for years among the conservative masses which made long hair, abolitionism, homœopathy, and looseness in the marriage relation, synonymous with atheism. Abolitionists, by strictly attending to their own business, have at last cleared their reputation of all taint of free-love, irreligion, or uncombed locks. Our homœopathic friends would do well to imitate so prudent an example.

COMBINATION VS. COMPETITION.

From the N. Y. World.

The radical artificiality of our present industrial prosperity is in nothing so apparent as in the persistent efforts of almost every branch of industry to protect itself not alone against foreign competition by means of tariffs, but also against domestic competition by means of combination. Within the last few months we have noticed in this city, in Philadelphia, and in Pittsburg, Pa., conventions of manufacturers of pig-iron, iron plates, nails, copper, glass, and paper, not to speak of the coal-mine owners, all held for the purpose of devising remedies against overproduction and against the decline in prices inevitably resulting from continued competition; and within a day or two there has been further held in this city a convention of the bar-iron manufacturers of the Atlantic States, who have formed "The Eastern Ironmasters' Association" for the purpose of preventing "depression of business and local jealousies" by means of "concerted action." Now, what do all these conventions and associations mean? They mean that the promoters and members thereof believe they can defy the laws of trade and the laws of common sense, and can continue to fleece the public in the future as they have done in the past, without mercy and without justice. They mean that the tariff swindle has enabled them to charge the community more than a reasonable profit on their goods; that the unreasonable profit has induced more men and more capital to enter these protected industries than can find remunerative employment in them; that their unreasonable profits have so impoverished the community as to disable it from consuming even the former limited production, much less the present increased production; and that all these protected industries are now in a position of semi-bankruptcy, against which they try to protect themselves by signing pledges not to sell their goods below certain prices, so that they may still make a profit on their limited sales.

If it were supposable that these men could accomplish the object they have in view, their combinations and conventions would require the most energetic efforts on the part of the public to defeat and destroy them. But their plans can have no permanent influence, and hence would only be worthy of public contempt or indifference did they not furnish such an admirable illustration of the inevitable results to which the practice of protection leads, did they not clearly prove to what straits these protected industries are driven, did they not distinctly forshadow the desperate efforts these Radical monopolists will make to maintain their present tariff protection, and, if possible, still further increase it. The whole Radical party is to-day sustained by the influence of corrupt leaders who have secured their own election or that of their friends and tools for the sole purpose of perpetuating and strengthening the present tariff scheme, which is, in plain words, the most digantic scheme of robbery ever invented by man.

Stripped of all disguises, rubbed clean of all "circumambient foam," the tariff is a law by which the price of a foreign article is intended to be artificially advanced, so as to enable the domestic producer of a similar article to obtain from the domestic consumer a precisely similar advance in price. All the talks about protecting domestic industry, about elevating domestic labor, about creating home markets, are either ignorant delusions or wilful false pretences—mainly the latter. The object of high-tariff men, the men who, as iron-smelters and rolling-mill owners and salt-makers and cotton-spinners, get themselves elected to Congress, and put on committees of ways and means, and committees of commerce and manufactures, or who spend winters in Washington lobbying all day and half the night—these men have no other object than to be enabled by law to charge the domestic consumer more for their products than they could get without the law. Befog it as you please, that and none other is the practical object of all protective tariff legislation. Disguise it, deny it, twist it, ramify it as you please, no man ever went to Congress to ask an increased duty on any imported article except for the purpose of being enabled to charge every domestic consumer just so much more for his own similar domestic product.

Now, as long as the demand keeps pace with the production, these protected individuals do succeed in getting this extra price, do succeed in plundering their fellow-citizens just so many dollars a ton, or so many cents a yard, under color or law. But the moment the demand is no longer equal to the supply, either because the profits of the business have tempted too many to embark in it or because the plundered and impoverished people are no longer able to pay, even then the tariff will not enable the manufacturers to keep up the price. They begin to compete with one another; the natural consequence of competition is lower prices. The lower prices benefit the people, but of course they are not relished by the protected manufacturers. They have become so accustomed to large profits, guaranteed to them by law at the expense of the community, that they have come to believe that they have a vested right to put their hands in the pockets of the people. And when they find that the tariff no longer enables them to do so, they meet and combine and agree and pledge themselves to still help one another to keep up the old swindle.

Foreign competition is the policeman the mere fear of whom prevents the domestic manufacturer from overcharging his customer. Against that policeman the manufacturers protect themselves by the tariff. They then have the victim entirely at their mercy. But now they are in danger of quarrelling among themselves about the division of the plunder. The strong ones want it all for themselves, and won't let the little fellows share. But the little fellows are smart, and cry out, "If you do not let me share I shall call the policeman!" In other words, at two of the recent conventions in this city the larger manufacturers were forced into the combination by the threat of the smaller ones to declare for free trade.

But free competition is not only the policeman who prevents the manufacturer from plundering the public; it is also the great stimulus to economy, skill, invention, and progress of every kind. We are assured by competent authority that in many respects our iron manufacture is to-day more clumsy and wasteful and expensive than it was ten years ago, because large profits have made the manufacturers careless and indifferent; and we are furthermore assured that many manufacturers are really losing money and far from prosperous. We do not doubt it at all. Even in unprotected industries there is complaint of hard times. But surely the protected industries have never been promised that they should be guaranteed against loss. They certainly are least entitled to it, because they have wilfully shut themselves out from the only influence which could make them permanently prosperous—free competition. When the iron manufacturers find it impossible to keep the members of their association to the pledges they have signed, let them join hands with the free-traders and abolish protection, and they will find their industries revive as if by magic. They will find that instead of running away from the policeman of foreign competition, and hiding their iniquitous schemes behind the tariff, they will be glad to welcome him as a friend and adviser, they will be able to look honest men squarely in the face, and will have no need to meet in secret conclave and hold mysterious conventions like conspirators plotting against the public welfare.

THE QUININE SWINDLE.

From the N. Y. World.

> "Before our present tariff went into effect a company organized by Pelletier, a French chemist, lost $780,000 in vainly trying to establish a factory for the production of the drug in this country. But it is now made here of superior quality, and furnished to the American people at less than it would have cost them had they remained dependent on foreign markets."—*Tribune.*

M. Pelletier, the greatest quinine manufacturer in France, or in the world, came here about 1857 to manufacture quinine. He bought some property up town and commenced to manufacture the drug. The duty at that time was 15 per cent., and the price $2. Messrs. Powers & Weightman and Rosengarten & Sons combined against him, as the Frenchman refused no doubt to join them in perfecting the home industry by keeping the price up, and during the year 1858 the price of quinine was down to $1·25 and during 1859 to $1·20 per ounce.

The object was to drive the Frenchman away, and this was the more easily done that M. Pelletier made quinine only, while they manufactured all kinds of drugs. About the year 1860 or 1861 M. Pelletier was offered about four times as much for his up-town property as he had paid for it four years before. He sold it, and left Rosengarten and Powers & Weightman to continue to produce quinine at the cheap rate of $1·20 per ounce. But no sooner was the Frenchman gone than the aforesaid monopolists raised their price on the drug, and through influences best known to themselves had the duty raised three times in three years, thus:—

April, 1861, from 15 per cent. to 20 per cent.

August, 1861, from 20 per cent to 30 per cent.

July 14, 1863, from 30 per cent. to 45 per cent.

So much for the history of M. Pelletier's endeavors to manufacture quinine in New York, and refusing to league with the *Tribune* and its monopolists against the fever-sick population of the United States.

And now we come down to facts and figures that have taken place within a year, namely:—

In June, 1870, a year ago, quinine was sold in New York by the two monopolists for $2·20 per ounce. At that time there was a duty of 20 per cent. on the bark of which it is made.

On the 1st of January, 1871, the duty on the bark came off, yet Messrs. Powers & Weightman and Rosengarten & Sons raised the price on quinine 15 cents per ounce, at which it sells now, viz., $2·35, for M. Pelletier's factory was stopped by the German war.

Why was the price raised 15 cents per ounce and why was it not lowered 15 cents per ounce when the raw material was made free? Do these facts and figures not show how entirely we are at the mercy of monopoly? Said Mr. Wells at Chicago:—

> "Suppose Mr. William D. Kelley, who managed that quinine business in the House, had gone to work in an honest, straightforward way, instead of fixing it up to the profit of his constituents in Philadelphia. Supposed he had proposed the form of a bill granting so much bounty to these constituents—have you any idea how such a bill would read? I think I can give you the form of it:—Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives, in Congress assembled, That in order to establish justice—you must have that in, for it sounds good, you know—to promote the general welfare—that will take well with the people—and to protect American industry, and especially the industry of manufacturing quinine—that the Secretary of the Treasury be empowered to pay from any moneys of the Treasury, not otherwise appropriated, $150,000 to Powers & Weightman and Rosengarten & Sons, on condition that they will charge the American people for quinine not more than twenty cents an ounce more than it can be purchased for anywhere else. Do you suppose that any Representative would dare to vote for such a bill? Do you suppose that any member of Congress would dare go home and face his constituents after having voted for such a bill? They have a saying down East—where they used to build ships, but do not now—when anything untoward happened, that there was the devil to pay, and there was no pitch hot; but I tell you, gentlemen, that if any member of Congress voted for such a bill as that, when he came home to his constituents he would find not only the devil to pay, but that the pitch was hot and feathers all ready. (Applause and laughter.)"

CURTAINS AND SHADES.

WALRAVEN,
MASONIC HALL,
No. 719 CHESNUT St.,
Offers some new designs for
CURTAINS AMD LAMBREQUINS,
FRENCH CRETONNES,
STRIPED TERRY and
COTELINES

Also, GIMPS AND TRIMMINGS of entirely new patterns.

An assortment of LACE CURTAINS of especial elegance and cheapness, some as low as $1·00 a window.

BROCHE TAPESTRY PIANO AND TABLE COVERS are offered greatly below intrinsic values, with a large assortment of EMBROIDERED CLOTH PIANO AND TABLE COVERS. 3 16 thstu3mrp

ART GALLERY.

Established in 1765.

McCANN'S
Art Galleries and Warerooms,
No. 910 CHESNUT Street.
Oil Paintings,
Mirrors,
Tables,
Frames,
Cornices, Etc.

All Chromos reduced 30 per cent. on form prices. 1 stuth 6mrp

DRY GOODS.

GREATEST BARGAINS OF THE PERIOD IN DRY GOODS.
ALEXANDER RICKEY,
No. 727 CHESNUT STREET,
BARGAINS
In Victoria Lawns, Bishop Lawns, Plain and Plaid Nainsooks, 8-4 French Organdies, Hamburg Edgings,
LLAMA LACE SACKS and POINTES
Black Hernanies, Broche Grenadines, Japanese Silks, Striped Silks, Black Silks, Linen Suitings,
FRENCH LAWNS,
And the greatest variety of beautiful styles in DRESS GOODS ever exhibited in this city.
THE 25, 37½, 50 and 75 CENT
DEPARTMENTS FOR THE SALE OF
Choice Dress Goods
REPRESENT THE GREATEST BARGAINS OF THE PERIOD.
ALEXANDER RICKEY,
6 8 thstutfrp No. 727 CHESNUT Street.

1000 PIECES OF FRENCH LAWNS
In new and beautiful effects, at 25 cents.
ALEXANDER RICKEY.

A SPECIALTY IN BLACK SILKS AT
$1·50, $1·75, and $2 PER YARD.
ALEXANDER RICKEY.

THE MOST REGULAR AND BEAUTIFUL MESH IN THE
Purest Silk and Wool Black Hernanies
Ever made for $1 per yard.
ALEXANDER RICKEY,
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1871.

SPRING GARDEN STREET
SINCE 1853.

"THORNLEY'S"
CENTRALLY LOCATED
DRY GOODS ESTABLISHMENT,
ON THE NORTHEAST CORNER OF
EIGHTH and SPRING GARDEN Sts.

An immense Stock of Goods.
Prices very low indeed.
Everybody sure to get suited.
The utmost attention to customers.
No misrepresentation in order to effect sales.
If purchases are not satisfactory we return the money.

DRESS GOODS,
SILKS AND SHAWLS,
MEN'S AND BOYS' WEAR,
LLAMA LACE SACQUES AND POINTES,
KID GLOVES, TABLE LINENS,
QUILTS, Etc. Etc.
JOSEPH B. THORNLEY. 2 3 thstu§

THE BEST 75 CENT
BLACK HERNANI
IN THE CITY.
BLACK HERNANIES, ALL QUALITIES.
STRIPE AND CHECK SILKS, $1·25.
Ely, Hunsberger & Ely,
No. 1126 CHESNUT STREET,
4 11 tuths3m PHILADELPHIA.

SILKS, SHAWLS AND DRESS GOODS

GEORGE FRYER,
No. 916 CHESNUT STREET,
Invites attention to his stock of
SILKS OF ALL KINDS,
INDIA AND OTHER SHAWLS.
Novelties in Dress and Fancy Goods,
INDIA, PONGEE, AND CANTON CRAPE IN SHAWLS AND DRESS GOODS. [4 13 2mrp

THE NEW YORK
Dyeing and Printing
ESTABLISHMENT,
STATEN ISLAND,
40 N. EIGHTH Street,
PHILADELPHIA,
No. 98 DUANE Street, New York.
DYE AND FINISH IN THE BEST MANNER,
Silks, Satins, Velvets, Crapes, Ribbons, Tissues, Bareges, Merinos, Cloths, Alpacas, Reps, Paramattas, Muslin Delaines, Fringes, Trimmings, Hosiery, Kid Gloves, etc.

Also, cleanse Lace Curtains and Linen Shades in a superior manner. Goods called for and delivered in any part of the city. 4 15 stuth2mrp

1115.—OUR OWN MAKE OF CHAMPION Hoop Skirts, in all the newest styles, the best and cheapest in the market.
Also, good Eastern-made Skirts, from 15 to 40 springs, from $1 to 60c. Soiled Skirts, quarter price.
CORSETS, CORSETS—119 styles, and prices from 45c. to $6·85. Misses' Corsets, superior quality.
65c. for French Woven Corsets; reduced from 85c.
THOMSON'S Glove fitting Corsets at $1·25, $1·50 $1·74, $2·50, $3·50, $4·75, and $6·50.
MRS. MOODY'S Abdominal Corsets, from $2·75 to $6.
MADAME FOY'S Corset Skirt Supporter at $1·09.
$1 French Woven Corsets, the cheapest in the city.
EVERY desirable style of Corsets at prices which defy competition.
FANIER BUSTLES, in 39 styles, 25c. to $4.
BON TON BUSTLES, from 47c. upwards.
PARASOLS at wholesale prices.
LADIES' UNDER-GARMENTS—A complete assortment at lowest rates. Call and examine our goods, at No. 133 N. EIGHTH Street, and No. 1115 CHESNUT Street.
5 23 tutharptf WILLIAM T. HOPKINS.

PARASOLS, 75c., $1, $1·25; LINED, $1·25, $1·50, $1·75; Silk Sun Umbrellas, 90c., $1, $1·25, $1·50, at DIXON'S, No. 21 S. EIGHTH St. 5 3 tf

REFRIGERATORS.
A SUPERIOR ASSORTMENT AT
Wholesale and Retail. All at Low Prices.
P. P. KEARNS Manufactures his own Refrigerators.
No. 39 North NINTH Street,
5 30 1m4p BELOW ARCH STREET.

GAS FIXTURES.

NO STORE ON
CHESNUT STREET.

CORNELIUS & SONS'
RETAIL
SALESROOMS,
821 CHERRY St.

GAS FIXTURES.

CHINA, GLASSWARE, ETC.

GAY'S CHINA PALACE,
No. 1109 CHESNUT Street.

JUST OPENED, AN ENTIRE NEW
SHAPE STONE CHINA,
FRENCH FINISH.

Dinner and Tea Sets complete, 108 pieces......	$20·20
ALSO,	
Stone China Dinner Sets, 100 pieces..........	12 00
Stone China Dinner Sets, 97 pieces..........	7·75
Stone China Cups and Saucers, per set 12 pieces	50
White Stone China Chamber Sets..........	2·50
Decorated Stone China Chamber Sets, 10 ps...	4·50
White French China Dinner Sets, 127 pieces...	18·00
Table Tumblers, per dozen..........	50
Table Goblets, per dozen..........	75
Glass Tea Sets (4 articles)..........	45

An endless variety of all styles White and Decorated China Fancy Goods, etc., at lowest prices.
Parties about furnishing for the country will do well to inspect our immense stock before purchasing.
Goods to go out of the city will be packed and delivered to transportation office free of charge, and insured against breakage to destination.
SHOW-ROOMS OPEN TILL 9 O'CLOCK AT NIGHT. [4 22 s 12m

FIRE AND BURGLARPROOF SAFES

STEAM
FIRE-PROOF SAFES,
SANBORN'S PATENT
Burglar-Proof Safes,
Of Welded Steel and Iron,
MADE BY
AMERICAN
STEAM SAFE CO.
No. 32 S. FOURTH St.
E. W. THOMAS. 3 1 stuth6mrp

INSURANCE.

INSURE IN AN OLD
Purely Mutual
HOME COMPANY.
NO STOCKHOLDERS TO RECEIVE LARGE DIVIDENDS.
INCORPORATED IN 1847.
THE PENN MUTUAL
Life Insurance Company
No. 921 CHESNUT STREET.
Accumulated Fund, nearly......$4,000,000
Receipts for 1870..........$1,250,000

Principal Features—Small expenses, absolute security, large Return Premiums, Prompt payment of Losses, and liberality to the insured.

SAMUEL C. HUEY, President.
SAMUEL E. STOKES, Vice-President.
JOHN W. HORNOR, A. V. P. and Actuary.
H. S. STEPHENS, Secretary.
6 6 tuths21t

JAMES P. WOOD & CO.,
No. 41 S. FOURTH STREET.
Steam and Hot-water Heating, with Gold's Patent Cast Iron Apparatus.

Architects, Builders and others desiring buildings heated with steam or hot water should not fail to examine this apparatus, which is superior to all the imitations offered for sale. Our cast-iron Radiators are adapted to high as well as low-pressure steam.
Steam-fitting in all its branches done at the shortest notice.
Particular attention paid to ventilation.
B. M. FELTWELL, Superintendent.

WOOD'S AMERICAN KITCHENER,
on the European principle, of neat and durable construction, suitable for public institutions, hotels, and private residences, having powerful water-backs, and its cooking and baking qualities cannot be surpassed.
Also,
WOOD'S PARIS RANGE,
of a new and beautiful design, a superior Cooking and Baking Range, and the best construction for heating purposes yet offered for sale.
Sole Agents for the sale of
GRIFFITH'S PATENT
ARCHIMEDEAN VENTILATORS,
for ventilation, and a sure cure for smoky chimneys.
BALTIMORE FIRE-PLACE HEATERS.
The latest improvements, and the best in the market.
JAMES P. WOOD & CO.,
5 6 stuth 26trp No. 41 S. FOURTH St.

Savery's Patent Combined
Water Cooler and
REFRIGERATOR
Has proved itself to be superior to any in the market. Call and examine.
JACOB F. HAND, Jr.,
4 6 thstu 2mrp Depot, No. 620 MARKET Street.

MUSICAL AND DRAMATIC.

The City Amusements.

AT THE CHESNUT last evening Mr. Davenport's benefit was a brilliant affair, the theatre being filled to its utmost capacity by a cultivated audience, bent upon paying a sincere compliment to the distinguished manager and actor. The ladies and gentlemen upon the stage did their part to make the affair a success, and the entertainment passed off in an eminently satisfactory manner.

The performance commenced with the petite drama of *The Old Guard*, in which Mr. Mackay gave a touching representation of the veteran "Haversack." This was followed by a spirited recitation of "Sheridan's Ride," by Mr. Thorne. Mr. Craig as "Jeremiah Clip," in *The Widow's Victim*, gave some of his very funny imitations of well-known actors, which were received with hearty demonstrations of delight by the audience. Mr. Davenport then appeared and made a brief address, in which he expressed his hearty thanks to the public and press of Philadelphia for the support that had been given him in his efforts to establish the legitimate drama upon a permanent basis at the Chesnut. He promised that next season, with a stronger support, he would make greater efforts than ever in the same direction, and expressed a hope that he would continue to receive the same encouragement. Mr. Davenport announced that Mr. Thorne, Miss Phillis Glover, Mrs. Davenport, Miss Lily Davenport, and Mr. Craig would be attached to the Chesnut Street company next season, and that negotiations were in progress with other talented performers who would give reputation to the theatre.

The entertainment concluded with the farce of *A Bull in a China Shop*.

This evening Mr. George Metkiff will have a benefit, when the drama of *Rob Roy* and other attractions will be presented.

AT THE WALNUT Mr. Jefferson will personate "Rip Van Winkle" this afternoon and evening.

AT THE ARCH Lina Edwin and her New York company will represent the drama of *Rank* this evening.

AT THE MUSEUM, Ninth and Arch streets, the drama of *The Octoroon* will be performed this afternoon and evening.

NEWS SUMMARY.

City Affairs.

—John Green, who robbed a man at Seventh and Middle alley in the way of a joke, was before Alderman Kerr yesterday, and held for a hearing again to-day. He said it was all done in fun.

—The White Stockings beat the Olympics yesterday by a score of 17 to 2.

—The report of the committee appointed by the Teachers' Institute to examine the revised statutes or civil code, submitted at the meeting yesterday, sets forth that the entire system of instruction is given to the State Superintendent, and that the power of levying taxes for school purposes is taken away from Councils and given to the Board of Education. By this act the entire system of the present School law is changed.

—James O'Reilly, who cut Miss Pauline Warren with a knife at Fifth and Morris streets, on the 25th ultimo, was yesterday held in $1000 bail by Alderman Kerr.

Domestic Affairs.

—Rear-Admiral S. W. Godon retires on the 18th instant, to be succeeded by Commodore James Alden.

—Early yesterday morning a terrible storm occurred in the vicinity of Iowa City, inflicting great damage, especially to the grain and fruit crops.

—A change in the route for the transportation of the Southern mails is made by an order of the Postmaster-General just issued.

—Two murderers, both colored, named respectively John Roseborough and William Harrison, were yesterday hanged at Marion, Arkansas.

—The examination of the West Point graduating class was concluded at noon yesterday, and all the candidates were successful in passing the ordeal.

—Rear-Admiral Goldsborough, in command of the Washington Navy Yard, will be placed on the retired list on the 1st of July, and this promotes Commodore Alfred Taylor to the rank of rear-admiral.

Foreign Affairs.

—The Prussian troops remaining in France have begun their homeward march.

—The English House of Commons has passed the Westmeath bill, enlarging the powers of the Government for for repression of violence in Ireland.

—Official statements were made yesterday in both houses of Parliament as to the imprisonment and killing of British subjects in Paris during the recent insurrection.

—The Orleans princes have promised not to take their seats as deputies during the existence of the present National Assembly, and not to allow their sons to become candidates.

—The French Minister of Finance, in presenting to the Assembly a bill making provision for a loan of one hundred millions sterling, urged the payment of the war indemnity in order that France may be rid of the Germans.

CITY ITEMS.

SCHENCK'S MANDRAKE PILLS.

The Liver is an organ of great importance, so far as a healthy digestion and proper nutrition of the body are concerned. The fact is, that a large majority of all the diseases to which the human family is liable are caused by a deranged action of the Liver, and consequent impaired digestion and imperfect nutrition. It is a well-known truth, that a disordered Liver will cause an almost infinite variety of disease, and create almost every conceivable symptom that disease in its protean form presents; hence the great importance of a healthy action of the Liver in order to keep the system free from disease, and as a consequence a good digestion, perfect nutrition, and a good old age are the results.

In past ages, for disordered Liver, mercury, in some of its forms, was regarded as the only remedy; but as this drug acts upon all the secretions alike, and being a mineral poison, its use would produce salivation and a breaking down of the vital powers.

A desideratum, long desired, was to discover a remedy for disordered Liver that was as efficacious as mercury and free from any of its injurious results. After long and patient research in the vegetable kingdom Schenck's Mandrake Pills were discovered, having for their basis the Podophyllum Peltatum of botanists, but known in common parlance as Mandrake, combined with other equally efficacious vegetable ingredients, which is peculiar to Schenck's Mandrake Pills, and cannot be found in any other preparation.

These Pills have been very extensively used for years, and never have failed to relieve all derangements and disorders of the Liver, as thousands of living witnesses can testify. In no one instance where they have been used, either by the smallest child, most delicate lady, or robust man, have they ever produced any injurious effects, but, on the contrary, the most disordered Liver, in thousands of cases, by the use of the Pills have been made to secrete a healthy bile, as has been seen in the evacuations, restoring this most important organ to a healthy condition, giving to the hitherto unfortunate invalid restored health, freedom from despondency, peace of mind, and renewed happiness and pleasures in life.

A SERMON will be preached by the Rev. THOMAS A. JAGGAR, Rector of Holy Trinity Church, in behalf of the Midnight Mission, on SUNDAY EVENING, 11th inst., at Christ's (P. E.) Church, Tulpehocken Street, Germantown.

WENDEROTH, TAYLOR & BROWN, Artists and Photographers, No. 914 Chesnut street, invite attention to their large list of Fine Art Work, embracing everything that is most desirable in Portraiture. Many of their styles, such as "Ivorytypes," "Miniatures," "Crayons," and "Illuminate," are original with themselves.

Special attention paid to copying old pictures.

MR. WILLIAM W. CASSIDY, the jeweller at No. 8 South Second street, has one of the largest and most attractive stocks of all kinds of Jewelry and Silverware in the city. He has also on hand a fine assortment of fine American Western Watches. Those who purchase at this store at the present time are certain to get the worth of their money.

BURNETT'S FLORIMEL—An exquisite perfume.

FOR OYSTERS always, 'FRESH, FAT, AND INVITING," Stewed, Steamed, Roasted, Panned, Broiled, Fried, and Raw, go to Leach's, northeast corner Ninth and Chesnut. Half peck steamed oysters, 25 cents.

WHITCOMB'S ASTHMA REMEDY—Sure cure.

FINANCIAL.

JAY COOKE & CO.,

PHILADELPHIA, NEW YORK and WASHINGTON.

JAY COOKE, McCULLOCH & CO.

LONDON,

BANKERS

AND

Dealers in Government Securities.

Special attention given to the Purchase and Sale of Bonds and Stocks on Commission, at the Board of Brokers in this and other cities.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS,
COLLECTIONS MADE ON ALL POINTS.
GOLD AND SILVER BOUGHT AND SOL

In connection with our London House we are now prepared to transact a general

FOREIGN EXCHANGE BUSINESS,

Including Purchase and Sale of Sterling Bills, and the issue of Commercial Credits and Travellers' Circular Letters, available in any part of the world, and are thus enabled to receive GOLD ON DEPOSIT, and to allow four per cent. interest in currency thereon.

Having direct telegraphic communication wit both our New York and Washington Offices, we can offer superior facilities to our customers.

RELIABLE RAILROAD BONDS FOR INVESTMENT.

Pamphlets and full information given at our office,
5 3 3mrp No. 114 S. THIRD Street, Philada.

Wilmington and Reading Railroad

7 PER CENT. BONDS.

Free of Taxes.

We are offering the Second Mortgage Bonds of this Company

AT 82½ AND ACCRUED INTEREST.

Interest Payable January and July.

The Bonds are in

$1000s, $500s, and $100s,

And can be REGISTERED free of expense. The road is doing a good business, with prospects of considerable increase.

This issue is made to procure additional rolling stock.

Bonds, Pamphlets, and information can be obtained of

DE HAVEN & BRO.,

No. 40 South THIRD Street.
PHILADELPHIA.

TRAVELLERS' CREDITS
ISSUED IN CONNECTION WITH
Jay Cooke, McCulloch & Co.,
OF LONDON,
AVAILABLE THROUGHOUT EUROPE.

We would call the special attention of Americans going abroad to the complete arrangements made by our London House, in their office, at

No. 41 LOMBARD Street,

For the comfort and convenience of holders of our Circular Letters, and especially with reference to their correspondence and the latest advices from the United States.

Persons taking Credits through us can have their passports furnished without extra charge.

Full information given at our office.

JAY COOKE & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 114 SOUTH THIRD STREET,
5 9 tuths2m PHILADELPHIA.

BONDS
OF THE
Camden and Amboy Railroad, New Jersey Railroad and Transportation Company, and Delaware and Raritan Canal Company,
Constituting the
United Companies of New Jersey.

We offer these most desirable bonds, in registered certificates, due in 1894, bearing 6 PER CENT. INTEREST, free of all taxation, payable April 1 and October 1.

For full particulars, apply to
DREXEL & CO.
C. & H. BORIE.
W. H. NEWBOLD, SON & AERTSEN.

FINANCIAL.

A STATE BOND
AND
RAILROAD MORTGAGE
BOTH IN ONE.

FIRST MORTGAGE
8 PER CENT. GOLD BONDS
OF THE
Selma and Gulf Railroad Co.
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SUNDAY EXCURSIONS TO BORDENTOWN.—On and after April 23, 1871, the steamer EDWIN FORREST will leave ARCH Street Wharf on SUNDAYS at 8 o'clock A. M., touching at Megargee's wharf, Bridesburg, Tacony, Andalusia, Beverly, Burlington, Bristol, Florence, Robbins' wharf, Whitehall, and Bordentown.

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SUNDAY EXCURSIONS.—THE splendid steamboat "TWILIGHT" will make two trips every Sunday, leaving Chesnut Street Wharf at 8½ o'clock A. M. and 2½ P. M., stopping at Megargee's Wharf, Tacony, Riverton, Andalusia, Beverly, Burlington, and Bristol. Returning, leave Bristol at 10½ A. M., and 5 P. M., stopping at all the above landings each way. Fare, 25 cents; excursion, 40 cents. 4 29 85m

SUNDAY EXCURSION. — THE steamboat JOHN A. WARNER leaves CHESNUT Street Wharf at 1½, and MEGARGEE'S Wharf, Kensington, at 2 o'clock P. M., for Riverton, Andalusia, Beverly, Burlington, and Bristol. Returning, leaves Bristol at 4 o'clock P. M. Fare, 25 cents. Excursion Tickets, 40 cents. 5 6 stf

SUMMER RESORTS.

SUMMER RESORTS ON LINE OF THE PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD AND BRANCHES—JUNE 1, 1871:—
MANSION HOUSE—Mt. Carbon, Mrs. Caroline Wunder, Pottsville P. O., Schuylkill county.
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MANSION HOUSE—W. F. Smith, Mahanoy City P. O., Schuylkill county.
MT. CARMEL HOUSE—Nathan Herd, Mt. Carmel P. O., Northumberland county.
WHITE HOUSE—F. Mayer, Reading P. O., Berks county.
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MT. PLEASANT SEMINARY—L. M. Koons, Boyertown P. O., Berks county.
LITIZ SPRINGS—G. F. Greider, Litiz P. O., Lancaster county.
HYGEIAN HOME—Dr. A. Smith, Wernersville P. O., Berks county.
COLD SPRINGS HOTEL (Lebanon county)—William Lerch, Sr., Box No. 170 Harrisburg P. O., Dauphin county.
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SPRING MILL HEIGHTS—Jacob H. Breish, Conshohocken P. O., Montgomery county.
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For rooms, etc., apply to
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HUDSON RIVER,
IS NOW OPEN. FOR TERMS, &c.,
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EPHRATA MT. SPRINGS, LANCASTER CO., PA.—This delightful Summer Resort WILL BE OPEN for the Reception of Guests on 15th June, 1871. For particulars, address
J. W. FREDERICK, Prop'r,
H. H. REINHARD, Supt. 6 1 1m

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE ORPHANS' COURT FOR THE CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA.
Estate of COMLY SHOEMAKER, deceased.
The Auditor appointed by the Court to audit, settle, and adjust the account of ALLEN SHOEMAKER and EUNICE M. SHOEMAKER, Executors of COMLY SHOEMAKER, deceased, and to report distribution of the balance in the hands of the accountants, and also to report distribution of the fund paid into court, arising from the sale of the real estate of said decedent, will meet the parties interested for the purpose of his appointment, on WEDNESDAY, June 21, 1871, at 12 o'clock M., at his office, No. 131 South FIFTH Street, in the city of Philadelphia.
GEO. M. CONARROE,
6 6tuths5t Auditor.

IN THE ORPHANS' COURT FOR THE CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA.
Estate of ANNA BLANKMAN, deceased.
The Auditor appointed by the Court to audit, settle, and adjust the final account of CHARLES H. SAVOURNIN, administrator and trustee of the estate of ANNA BLANKMAN, deceased, and to report distribution of the balance in the hands of the accountant, will meet the parties interested, for the purpose of his appointment, on TUESDAY, June 13, 1871, at 4 o'clock P. M., at his office, No. 16 N. SEVENTH Street, in the city of Philadelphia.
WM. KNIGHT SHRYOCK,
6 1 thstu 5t* Auditor.

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NOS. 323 AND 331 SOUTH STREET,
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Ladies' and Misses' Crape, Felt, Gimp, Hair, Satin, Silk, Straw and Velvets, Hats and Bonnets, French Flowers, Hat and Bonnet Frames, Crapes, Laces, Silks, Satins, Velvets, Ribbons, Sashes, Ornaments and all kinds of Millinery Goods.

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CLOTH HOUSE.
JAMES & HUBER,
No. 11 North SECOND Street,
Sign of the Golden Lamb,
Are now receiving a large and splendid assortment of new styles of
FANCY CASSIMERES
and standard makes of DOESKINS, CLOTHS and COATINGS, 3 28 mws
AT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

Evening Telegraph

SATURDAY, JUNE 10, 1871.

THE STATE CENTRAL COMMITTEE of the Republican party of Pennsylvania will meet at the Logan House, Altoona, on Wednesday, June 21, at 12 M. A full attendance is requested, as business of importance will be transacted.

RUSSELL ERRETT,
Chairman.

Republican newspapers please copy.

THE REPUBLICAN NOMINATIONS.

THE future welfare, if not the very existence, of the Republican party in this city will depend upon the character of the nominations made by the conventions which will meet next Wednesday. Never in the history of the party has there been a greater necessity than at present that its best men should be nominated for offices of trust and responsibility, and never has there been a greater necessity that those who believe the downfall of the Republican party would be attended with disaster to the country should exert themselves to prevent the corrupt politicians who trade upon the party name from obtaining places upon its ticket. A desperate effort is now being made by men who are notoriously corrupt, and who have before now brought the Republican party into discredit, to obtain the nominations on next Wednesday, and it is even hinted that the whole affair is set up, and that the ticket to be offered to the Republican voters of Philadelphia next October is as good as fixed. The advocates of reform are sneered at, and an attempt is being made to bully them into silence by raising a clamor about the importance of supporting the principles of the party, and by intimations that they are fighting the battles of the Democracy. This sort of thing may deceive some persons, but there are independent voters in this city who are not to be deceived, and who are not to be bullied into voting for a ticket composed of notorious scamps if they have a fair chance to cast their ballots for reasonably honest men. It may be set down as a sure thing, that if the Democrats make good nominations, and the Republicans present a ticket containing the names of the men who are now most eagerly aspiring for the offices to be filled at the next election, the Republican party will receive a crushing defeat next October, and will deserve it. The responsibility for such a disaster, if it occurs, cannot be placed upon the shoulders of the advocates for reform, but upon those of the selfish political intriguers who were willing to risk the welfare of the party in the hope of promoting their own private ends. The only reason why the Republican party is not as strong now in Philadelphia as it was five years ago, is that these men men have been permitted to control it, and unless the power they now hold is taken from them, another year will probably witness a complete disorganization of the party just upon the eve of an important Presidential campaign. The stake now at issue is an honest and capable administration of important municipal offices, and it may be considered as certain that the majority of votes will be cast for the candidates who will be most likely to fill the offices in question with credit to themselves and with satisfaction to the public, without regard to the political organization they may profess to belong to. There is a determination to have a reform in the administration of our municipal affairs that had best be respected by the professional wire-pullers; for those who created the Republican party, and who have given it all its character and influence, are heartily tired of having scalawags thrust into important public offices under the plea of party necessity, and are determined to support good men in the future, whether they profess to be Republicans or not. For our part, we intend to pursue in the future the same course we have in the past; and after the nominations are made on Wednesday we intend to give the record of each individual on the ticket a thorough ventilation, without fear, favor, or partiality. If the nominees are able to stand this, so much the better for them and for the party; but if they are not, they themselves and those who seek to thrust them on unwilling voters will alone be to blame. It is sincerely to be hoped that the warnings already given will be sufficient to cause a wise course to be pursued by the conventions, and that such a ticket will be presented as cannot be assailed. If this is done, a Republican victory will be assured; but if it is not done, defeat will be certain.

THE NEW DEPARTURE.

THE action of the Democratic State Conventions of Pennsylvania, Ohio, and several other States, in passing resolutions deprecating revolutionary opposition to the new constitutional amendments, and acknowledging their validity until they are abrogated either by a decision of the Supreme Court or by a new series of constitutional amendments, has attracted much attention, and provoked much varied comment. The motives which induced the adoption of these resolutions are very evident. They were manifestly prompted by a conviction that the available party strength might be increased through the demolition of some of the old planks of an old platform. Vallandigham, Cassidy, Wallace, and their lieutenants have made up their minds that all the voters that can be gained by professions of opposition to negro suffrage, civil rights, etc., have already united their fortunes with the Democracy, and that the next grand object to be aimed at is to obtain further accessions from those Republicans who favored the amendments and who are disposed to resist their abrogation or repeal. The new departure is simply a shrewd piece of party tactics—only this and nothing more. It means that anxiety to win is exercising a more powerful influence in the Democratic councils than devotion to principles heretofore held to be vital; that a horde of hungry office-seekers are tired of butting their heads against a stone wall; that they are still ready to strike down the negro and to raise up the Rebels, if they get a good chance; but that they do not intend to sacrifice their opportunities for regaining power by persistence in antagonism to the declared will of the nation. Party platforms are deceptive and delusive at best; they have often been made to serve mere temporary purposes; they are often disregarded by candidates accepting them, after they become officials; their importance is frequently exaggerated; and they indicate rather what species of promises are deemed, by a conclave of politicians, to be most likely to insure a victory, than what the course of the party issuing them will be after it obtains power. It is true that they materially assist the public in forming a judgment of the probable course of the different organizations, but they are never absolutely binding and authoritative. After an election they are construed to mean much or little, to be obligatory or void, by various commentators; and all the uncertainties with which they have been hitherto involved are intensified in the new departure. Nobody knows, even now, exactly what it means. Even Jeff Davis avows his readiness to accept the situation, but he scarcely attempts to conceal from his audience that his only reason for such acceptance is his sheer inability to raise new armies to fight against the United States, to issue new Confederate notes receivable for arms and munitions of war, and to starve Union soldiers at Belle Isle and Andersonville. Andy Johnson, on the other hand, would not raise a rebellious army if he could, to combat the amendments by armed force, but he proposes to make three-hour speeches against them to all patient and long-suffering audiences that can be collected at any convenient period during the remainder of his existence. The minority of the Pennsylvania and Ohio Democratic Conventions which voted against the new departure have neither surrendered the right nor the disposition to continue their agitation against the amendments by any methods that they consider available and advantageous. It is only a few of the more unscrupulous and more enlightened of the Democratic captains who clearly discover the necessity of casting overboard, as dead weight, what the mass of their crew have been hitherto taught to regard as the precious portion of their cargo—as the portion, indeed, which formed the principal excuse for the continued existence of the ship of Democracy. Resolutions passed under these circumstances derive their chief importance from their probable effect on voters. They suggest speculation as to whether men hitherto acting with the Republicans can or cannot be enticed, by them, into the Democratic ranks; but they furnish no guarantee whatever that a succession of overwhelming Democratic victories would not lead to an evasion and virtual abrogation of the constitutional amendments.

NOTICES.

SATURDAY, JUNE 20, 1871.

We have received a fresh lot of Linen, Alpaca, Drap d'Ete and Duck Clothing made in most Superior Style and unequalled by any other such clothing now in the market, and we are able to sell these garments VERY CHEAP, as the goods were bought far below their regular prices.

WANAMAKER & BROWN,

WE OFFER TO-DAY,
TO-DAY,
TO-DAY,
AT
OAK HALL,
OAK HALL,
OAK HALL,
SOME RARE BARGAINS IN SUMMER CLOTHING.
LINENS, ALPACAS, WOOLLENS.
LINENS, ALPACAS, WOOLLENS.
LINENS, ALPACAS, WOOLLENS.
We have received this week
THOUSANDS OF BEAUTIFUL NEW GARMENTS.
WHITE VESTS,
DUCK VESTS,
MARSEILLES VESTS,
LINEN PANTS (white and col'd),
DUCK PANTS,
DRAP D'ETE PANTS,
LINEN SACKS, ALPACA COATS,
STRIPED SACKS, C. DE V. COATS,
DUCK SACKS, DRAP D'ETE COATS,
THIN CASSIMERE COATS,
THIN CASSIMERE VESTS,
THIN CASSIMERE PANTS,
BLACK DRESS COATS,
BLACK DRESS VESTS,
BLACK DRESS PANTS.

One hundred and twenty-three salesmen will be in attendance to-day, and every effort will be made to accommodate all who visit our extensive salesrooms.

Ladies desiring to purchase Summer Clothing for Lads will find a special Department for Boys' and Children's wear on the first floor of Nos. 532 and 534 Market street.

WANAMAKER & BROWN,
WANAMAKER & BROWN,
OAK HALL,
OAK HALL,
THE LARGEST CLOTHING HOUSE IN AMERICA,
NOS. 532, 534, 536, AND 538 MARKET STREET,
AND 1, 3, 5, 7, 9, 11, AND 13 SOUTH SIXTH STREET, THROUGH TO MINOR STREET.
STORE OPEN FROM 6 A. M. TO 10 P. M.

CITIZENS WITHOUT DISTINCTION OF PARTY, opposed to the domination of *bad men* in the Legislature, City Councils, and other places. *All* who detest ignorance, fraud, and corruption. All who are willing to dedicate themselves to *true Reform*, are invited to aid in the demonstration *to-night* at the Academy of Music. Come! Combine and cooperate.

WE have received a copy of the Wilmington (Del.) Directory, published by Messrs. Jenkins & Atkinson, proprietors of the *Daily Commercial* of that city. The Directory is a model of completeness and good workmanship. The typography, paper, and binding are all excellent, and equal to the best work done in the larger cities. We are not surprised to learn that this enterprising firm, the publishers of the only daily paper in Delaware, and a Republican one at that, has monopolized a large share of the printing business in and around Wilmington. The book will be found of much importance to our merchants, for the two cities are closely connected in many business ways. Copies will be sent by mail at $2 each.

MARRIED.

CLAYTON—BLACK.—On the 22d of May, by the Rev. T. A. Fernley at Parsonage, No. 933 Federal street, Mr. ALFRED CLAYTON to Miss ANNIE T. BLACK, both of Gloucester City, N. J.

LANCASTER—RICHARDS.—On Thursday, June 8, at the residence of the bride's father, by the Rev. Charles Koerner, THOMAS LANCASTER, M. D., of Philadelphia, to Miss SOPHIE M., daughter of the Hon. George Richards, of Pottstown, Pa.

DIED.

LEVIS.—On Friday, June 9, Mr. JOSEPH C. LEVIS. Funeral will take place from the residence of his father-in-law, Mr. Paul C. Budd, No. 25 North Third street, Camden, on Monday afternoon, at 2 o'clock. Interment at Newton Cemetery, Camden.

MCMANEMY.—On the 8th inst., JANE, wife of Samuel McManemy.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her husband, No. 1314 South Fifth street, on Monday afternoon, at 4 o'clock. To proceed to Trinity P. E. Ground. **

NEW MOURNING STORE.

New Stock at Lowest Prices.

No 1226 CHESNUT STREET.

NEWEST DESIGNS IN DRESS GOODS.
NEWEST DESIGNS IN BONNETS.
NEWEST DESIGNS IN VEILS.
CHEAPEST ALPACAS IN PHILADA.
CHEAPEST BOMBAZINES IN PHILADA.
CHEAPEST BLACK SILKS IN PHILADA
CHEAPEST CRAPE CLOTHS IN PHILADELPHIA.
EVERY ARTICLE AT LOWEST PRICE.

We would respectfully call attention to our new Dress-making and Suit Department, where every novelty in black suits will be found ready-made and made to order, at shortest notice, by a competent dressmaker, and also call attention to our White Goods and Ladies' Underwear Department. Large Stock of Linen and Lawn Suits, of finest finish, always on hand.

A. MYERS & CO.,
4 22 stuth5ptf No.1226 CHESNUT Street.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

☞ ST. CLEMENT'S CHURCH, TWENTIETH and CHERRY Streets.—Choral service and sermon to-morrow evening at 8 o'clock. Seats free. 6 3 s4t*

☞ SIXTH PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, SPRUCE Street, below Sixth.—Rev. J. P. CONKEY, Pastor, will preach to-morrow at 10½ A. M. and 8 P. M. 6 10 s2t*

☞ CENTRAL PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, EIGHTH Street, above ARCH.—Rev. A. REED, D. D., Pastor, will preach to-morrow at 10½ A. M. and 8 o'clock P. M. *

☞ THE FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, WASHINGTON Square.—Rev. HERRICK JOHNSON, D. D., Pastor, will preach to-morrow at 10½ A. M. and 8 P. M. Strangers welcome. *

☞ CHRIST M. E. CHURCH.—SUNDAY NEXT (to-morrow), preaching by Rev. J. E. SMITH at 10½ A. M., and by Rev. R. W. HUMPHRISS, Pastor, at 7·45 P. M.

☞ LOCAL PREACHERS' CENTRAL HOME MISSION.—Preaching in Shippen Street Market on Sunday afternoon at 4 o'clock.
1t* J. M. GOWAN.

☞ MISSION SABBATH SCHOOL IN THE ENGINE HOUSE, FRONT Street, below Green, at 9 A. M. and 2 P. M. Prayer-meeting every Thursday night. Neighbors and strangers invited. *

☞ CALVARY PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, LOCUST Street, above Fifteenth—Rev. Dr. HUMPHREY, Pastor. Services at 10½ A. M. and 8 P. M.

☞ SPRING GARDEN STREET M. E. CHURCH, TWENTIETH and SPRING GARDEN Streets.—Rev. C. H. PAYNE, D. D., Pastor, at 10½ A. M. and 8 P. M. Strangers invited. *

☞ BETH-EDEN BAPTIST CHURCH, BROAD and SPRUCE Streets.—Rev. J. WHEATON SMITH, D. D., Pastor, will preach Sunday morning at 10½ o'clock and evening at 8 o'clock. Strangers always welcome.

☞ SPRING GARDEN BAPTIST CHURCH, THIRTEENTH Street, above Wallace.—Rev. L. P. HORNBERGER, Pastor. Preaching to-morrow at 10½ A. M. and 8 P. M. Sunday-school at 2 P. M.

☞ REV. GEORGE A. SIMONSON WILL preach at the TABERNACLE BAPTIST CHURCH, CHESNUT Street, west of Eighteenth, to-morrow morning and evening. Services at 10½ A. M. and 7¾ o'clock P. M. 6 3 s2t

☞ REV. A. A. WILLITS, D. D., WILL preach in the WEST ARCH STREET PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, corner EIGHTEENTH and ARCH Streets, to-morrow at 10½ A. M. and 8 P. M. This church will be closed for repairs until further notice. *

☞ ARCH STREET M. E. CHURCH, S. E. CORNER ARCH and BROAD Streets.—Preaching Sunday at 10½ A. M. and 8 P. M. by the Pastor, Rev. HENRY W. WARREN. Strangers cordially invited. *

☞ REV. DR. JAMES RICHARDS, OF BOSTON, will preach in the ALEXANDER PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, NINETEENTH and GREEN Streets, to-morrow at 10½ A. M. and 8 P. M. Also, in the FIFTEENTH PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, FIFTEENTH and LOMBARD Streets, at 3½ P. M.

☞ "THE POLITICAL ERUPTIONS OF Europe and their Connections with Prophecy and the Advent of Christ," by ROBERT ROBERTS, of Birmingham, England, to-morrow at 10½ A. M. and 7¾ P. M., in TEMPERANCE HALL, N. E. cor. THIRTY-SEVENTH and MARKET Streets, and on Monday at 7¾ P. M., in MORTON HALL, FORTY-FIRST and HAVERFORD Streets. All interested in the coming of Christ invited. *

WINES.

CLARET WINES.

A FULL STOCK OF

FINE TABLE CLARETS

AT PRICES VERY MUCH REDUCED FROM THOSE ASKED LAST YEAR.

E. BRADFORD CLARKE,

(SUCCESSOR TO SIMON COLTON & CLARKE,)

S. W. Corner BROAD and WALNUT,
6 3 stuth4p PHILADELPHIA.

DRUGS, ETC.

Genuine Olive Oils,

FOR TABLE USE.

COX'S SPARKLING GELATINE, RIO TAPIOCA, BERMUDA ARROW ROOT, SCOTCH OAT MEAL, now landing and for sale by

ROBERT SHOEMAKER & CO.,
IMPORTING DRUGGISTS,
N. E. Corner FOURTH and RACE Streets.

Elder Flower Soap.

Just received, by the Flora Hulburt, from London, an invoice of BEUBORO'S CELEBRATED ELDER FLOWER, WINDSOR, GLYCERINE, and HONEY SOAPS.

ROBERT SHOEMAKER & CO.,
N. E. Corner FOURTH and RACE Streets,
6 1 2m4p PHILADELPHIA.

FOURTH EDITION

U. S. Treasury Statement.

Coast Survey Service

Important Exploring Project.

Revenue Assessors Dismissed.

Army and Navy Orders

FROM WASHINGTON.

[BY ASSOCIATED PRESS.]
Exclusively to The Evening Telegraph.

Naval Orders.

WASHINGTON, June 10.—Commander John Quackenboss is ordered to command wasp, South Atlantic Squadron, on the 23d inst. Lieutenant-Commander James O. Kane is detached from command of the Wasp and ordered to return home. Lieutenant-Commander Charles F. Schmutz, detached from the Naval Station at Mound City, Ill., and ordered to special ordnance duty at Pittsburg, Pa. Lieutenant-Commander Joseph D. Marvin, from special ordnance duty in Europe and ordered to return home. Lieutenant Francis H. Grove, from special ordance duty at Pittsburg and placed on torpedo duty.

Coast Survey Service.

The iron coast survey steamer now being built at Wilmington, Del., will sail for the Pacific Coast about the 1st of September. Professors Agassiz and Hill, of Cambridge, will make the voyage on this vessel for the purpose of taking deep sea soundings all the way along the route, and will make collections of specimens of natural history for Cambridge University. The enterprise is highly thought of here, as it is believed it will add much information and value to the important stores of the Coast Survey service. The Secretary of the Treasury has written to the Secretaries of State and Navy asking that the naval and diplomatic officers may be instructed to afford facilities to the exploring party.

Revenue Assessors Dismissed.

The services of three hundred and sixteen Assistant Assessors of Internal Revenue were dispensed with since January 1 last, and a further reduction of one hundred and fifty is estimated during the present month. At a low estimate, the reduction already made will effect a saving in assessing the revenue of over $800,000.

Receipts of Fractional Currency

for the week, $660,000. Shipments:—Notes, $1,043,106; fractional currency, $547,065. Securities held by the Treasury for national bank circulation, $358,579,400; for public deposits, $15,712,500. National bank circulation outstanding at this date, $317,071,973. Internal revenue receipts to-day, $383,201. Grand total for the fiscal year, $136,511,395.

FROM THE DOMINION.

[BY ASSOCIATED PRESS.]
Exclusively to The Evening Telegraph.

Presbyterian Union.

TORONTO, June 10.—A long discussion took place last evening in the Synod of the Church of Scotland in Canada on the proposed Presbyterian union, and the result was the unanimous adoption of a resolution embodying three articles forming the basis of union.

Conference of Primitive Methodists.

BRAMPTON, Ont., June 10.—The eighteenth annual Conference of the Primitive Methodist Church is now in session here, and is the largest assemblage of this church ever held in Canada, two very distinguished ministers from England being present, Rev. Samuel Antliff, of the General Missionary Society, Representative of the English Conference, and Rev. T. Gutiery, of Wolverhampton, one of the most eloquent and distinguished of English ministers, who has come to be a resident as a Primitive Methodist minister.

Bridge Repaired.

PARIS, Ontario, June 10.—The broken bridge over the River Neath is repaired and all the Great Western trains are running regularly.

FROM NEW YORK.

[BY ASSOCIATED PRESS.]
Exclusively to The Evening Telegraph.

Case Dismissed.

NEW YORK, June 10.—Charles E. Hayward, sailor, of the ship Dexter, of Boston, was brought before United States Commissioner Shields this morning charged with the murder of John McGee on the high seas, May 18. The evidence was that deceased first struck the prisoner with a belaying-pin on the head and offered to repeat the blow, when the prisoner stabbed him.

The Commissioner held that the prisoner only acted in self-defense, and discharged him.

FROM EUROPE.

[BY ASSOCIATED PRESS.]
Exclusively to The Evening Telegraph

Latest Cable Quotations.

LIVERPOOL, June 10—3 P. M.—Cotton closed firmer; sales of 20,000 bales, including for speculation and export 10,000 bales; uplands, 8⅛@8¼d.; Orleans, 8⅜@8½d. Sales of cargoes at sea, nearly due from Savannah or Charleston, at 8 5-16d. for middlings. Breadstuffs quiet. Provisions dull. Lard, 47s. 6d.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

For additional Special Notices see Inside Pages.

☞ UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA. FACULTY OF ARTS.
JUNE 6, 1871.

The ANNUAL PUBLIC EXAMINATIONS of the JUNIOR, SOPHOMORE, and FRESHMAN classes will be held daily (except Saturdays), from June 9 to June 26, from 10 o'clock A. M. to 2 o'clock P. M.

The CORNER-STONE of the new College Building in West Philadelphia will be laid on the afternoon of THURSDAY, the 15th, at 5 o'clock.

CANDIDATES FOR ADMISSION to any of the College classes will be examined in the GREEK and LATIN LANGUAGES on TUESDAY, June 27, at 11 o'clock; and in the ENGLISH STUDIES and MATHEMATICS on WEDNESDAY, June 28, at half-past 10 o'clock.

The ANNUAL COMMENCEMENT will take place on THURSDAY, June 29.

FRANCIS A. JACKSON,
6 10 13trp Secretary of the Faculty.

☞ SPECIAL NOTICE.—CAMDEN AND AMBOY RAILROAD LEASE.
STOCKHOLDERS
of the
CAMDEN AND AMBOY RAILROAD,
DELAWARE AND RARITAN CANAL AND NEW JERSEY RAILROAD AND TRANSPORTATION COMPANY,
are invited to sign a consent to lease the works to the
PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD,
now ready at the offices of
SAMUEL WELSH, Chairman,
No. 218 S. Delaware avenue;
D. M. ROBINSON, No. 138 S. Third street;
GAW, BACON & CO., No. 315 Walnut street;
THOMAS A. BIDDLE & CO., No. 326 Walnut st.
BULL & NORTH, Third and Dock streets.
May 18, 1871. 6 10 10t

☞ THE PHILADELPHIA, WILMINGTON, AND BALTIMORE RAILROAD COMPANY.
PHILADELPHIA, June 10, 1871.

The Board of Directors have declared a semi-annual dividend of FOUR PER CENT. on the capital stock of the Company, clear of United States tax, payable on and after July 1, 1871.
6 10 3w A. HORNER, Secretary.

☞ PARTICULAR ATTENTION PAID TO COMFORT and Style in Gentlemen's Boots and Shoes, at BARTLETT'S,
2 20tf No. 33 S. SIXTH Street, above Chesnut.

☞ INDEPENDENT VOTERS, GO TO MASS MEETING TO-NIGHT, at the ACADEMY OF MUSIC. Combine to overthrow the despotism of Rings. *Join* in the uprising for *Reform*. 1t

EXCURSION OF PHILADELPHIA LYCEUM and its Friends to FLORENCE HEIGHTS, SATURDAY NEXT, June 17. 1t*

COACH FACTORY AND HOUSES TO LET, Hollinsville, Bristol pike, near Tacony Station. Apply on premises or at No. 610 LOCUST St. 6 10 2t*

LOST, JUNE 8, A LADY'S GOLD HUNTING Case WATCH, No. 7417. The finder will be liberally rewarded by leaving it at No. 834 CHESNUT Street. 6 9 3t

FAMILIES DESIRING PLEASANT ROOMS AT FRIENDS' COTTAGE, facing the Ocean and Congress Hall lawns, should make early application to
A. P. COOK, Proprietress,
CAPE MAY CITY, N. J.
$15 per week through June. 6 10 tf

GRAND PUBLIC MEETING.

PHILADELPHIA, May 27, 1871.

HON. WILLIAM D. KELLEY:

DEAR SIR:—

Recognizing your position as a representative American, with an intelligent interest in the material progress of the country, we respectfully ask you to address the Commercial Exchange and the Citizens of Philadelphia, at your earliest convenience, on the development of the Northwest section of the continent by the building of the Northern Pacific Railroad, and the effect of this new enterprise upon the trade, manufactures, and commerce of our State and city.

Very respectfully, your obedient servants,

S. L. COMLY,
President Commercial Exchange,
MORTON McMICHAEL,
M. BAIRD & CO.,
E. HARPER JEFFRIES,
GEORGE L. BUZBY,
S. J. CHRISTIAN,
SAMUEL M. FELTON,
President Pennsylvania Steel Co.,
WASHINGTON J. JACKSON,
P. A. KELLER,
HERMAN J. LOMBAERT,
President American Steamship Co.,
J. W. JONES,
Sec. Philadelphia and Reading R.R.,
THOMAS A. SCOTT,
Pres. Pa. Co. and P. C. and S. L. R. R.
J. G. FELL,
A. R. McHENRY,
LEWIS AUDENREID,
EDWIN N. BENSON,
JOHN P. WETHERILL,
A. WHITNEY & SONS,
C. H. CLARK,
JAMES L. CLAGHORN,
J. EDGAR THOMSON,
President Pennsylvania Railroad,
ASA PACKER,
President Lehigh Valley Railroad,
E. A. ROLLINS,
N. B. BROWNE,
THOMAS ROBINS,
JOHN JORDAN, JR.,
HENRY H. BINGHAM,
ALEX. G. CATTELL & CO.,
DELL NOBLIT & CO.,
LOGAN BROS. & CO.,
G. M. TROUTMAN,
THOMAS SMITH,
HENRY D. WELSH,
HENRY LEWIS,
DANIEL SMITH, JR.,
WILLIAM G. CROWELL,
J. W. FORNEY,
WILLIAM C. LONGSTRETH,
COFFIN COLKET,
CHARLES PLATT,
ISAAC HINCKLEY,
President P., W. and B. Railroad,
W. W. HARDING,
GEO. H. STUART,
A. P. COLESBERRY,
D. FAUST,
JOEL J. BAILY & CO.,
JOHN O. JAMES,
CHARLES SANTEE,
FREDERICK FRALEY,
SAMUEL H. SHIPLEY,
THOMAS C. HAND,
D. B. CUMMINS,
ARTHUR G. COFFIN,
HENRY D. SHERRERD,
J. P. AERSTEN,
Treas. H. and B. T. M. R. and Coal Co.
M. P. HUTCHINSON,
President Catawissa Railroad,
W. L. GILROY,
Treasurer Catawissa Railroad,
F. A. COMLY,
President North Pennsylvania R. R.
G. A. WOOD,
E. C. KNIGHT & CO.,
R. H. DOWNING,
President B. and S. R. R. Co.

PHILADELPHIA, June 5, 1871.

GENTLEMEN:—

Your invitation to address the citizens of Philadelphia on the development of the Northwestern section of the United States by the building of the Northern Pacific Railroad, and the effect of this enterprise upon the trade, manufactures, and commerce of our State and city, invites me to continue in the advocacy of an enterprise for the promotion of which I have, as opportunity offered, labored for more than a quarter of a century.

I will find pleasure in complying with your request on the evening of MONDAY NEXT, the 12th inst. With thanks for the flattering terms in which you were pleased to express your wishes, I am,

Very truly, yours,

WILLIAM D. KELLEY.

To S. L. Comly, J. Edgar Thomson, Thomas A. Scott, John O. James, M. Baird & Co., George H. Stuart, and others.

In conformity to the above invitation and acceptance, a

Grand Public Meeting

OF THE

Merchants, Manufacturers, Bankers, Tradesmen and Citizens

OF

PHILADELPHIA,

WILL BE HELD AT THE

American Academy of Music,

MONDAY, June 12,

At 8 o'clock P. M.,

Where Addresses will be delivered by the

Hon. Wm. D. Kelley,

AND

Hon. Seleucius Garfielde,

Delegate in Congress from Washington Territory

On the Development of the Northwestern Section of our Country, and the effect of the Building of the Northern Pacific Railroad on the Trade, Manufactures and Commerce of Pennsylvania and the

City of Philadelphia.

McCLURG'S LIBERTY CORNET BAND

Will enliven the proceedings.

Tickets can be had at the Newspaper Offices, Board of Trade, and Commercial Exchange.

By order of the Committee.

Alex P. Colesberry,
6 9 3t SECRETARY.

WISHART'S COLUMN.

A MARVELLOUS

WONDER.

That which has been tried by the Chemist, the Physician, and sick of all classes, and has their signature as having been more valuable to them than was promised, needs no eulogy; to attempt it is like an attempt to gild refined gold or add perfume to the rose.

Is it to be wondered at that

Dr. L. Q. C. WISHART'S

REMEDIES

Are placed with the wonders of the age by the hundreds who profess to have been saved from a lingering death, with DYSPEPSIA, LIVER, THROAT, and LUNG DISEASES, by his

PINE TREE TAR CORDIAL,

Dyspepsia Pills, Etc.

That he has wonderful medicines, and yet there is nothing wonderful in them,

HIS SUCCESS

May be attributed—

FIRST. TO THE FACT THAT HIS MEDICINE IS EQUAL TO THE AGGRAVATION OF THE DISEASE.

SECOND. IT ASSISTS NATURE, DOES NOT WEAKEN OR DEPLETE, OR PRODUCE A DISEASE WORSE THAN THE DISEASE HE PROPOSES TO CURE.

Diseases treated and cured at Dr. Wishart's office:—

SCROFULA,
CATARRH,
RHEUMATISM,
NEURALGIA.

Pain relieved in fifteen minutes with assistance of Battery, free of charge.

THROAT AND LUNG DISEASES, DYSPEPSIA AND LIVER COMPLAINT.

APOPLEXY—Cause removed and cured.

WORMS of all kinds removed from the system.

FREE OF CHARGE.

Dr. L. Q. C. Wishart's Office Parlors are open from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M. for consultation, by Dr. W. T. Magee. Associated with him are two consulting physicians of acknowledged eminence. This *opportunity* is offered by no other institution in the city.

Letters asking advice will be promptly attended to. Address

DR. L. Q. C. WISHART,

No. 232 NORTH SECOND STREET,
6 10 15 17 PHILADELPHIA.

DICKINSON COLLEGE.

Commencement Week at Carlisle—The Concluding Exercises—The Honorary Degrees Conferred.

From Our Own Correspondent.

CARLISLE, Pa., June 8.

Taking up my account of commencement week at Dickinson, where I left off in my previous letter, I come to the address delivered on Tuesday evening before the literary societies by the Rev. B. F. Brooke, of Pittsburg, on "The Resources and Responsibilities of the American Educated Young Man." The speaker, who is a graduate of the college class of 1842, and now a Protestant Episcopal clergyman, gave an old-time Fourth-of-July style of an oration on the duties, privileges, and powers of young men educated in the lines of American thought and feeling. The address was characterized by a scholarly diction, great earnestness, and a high range of thought. He was followed by Horatio King, Esq., of the class of 1858, now editor of the New York *Star*, who read a poem entitled "McFeeny; or, Political Ambition:" a satire," which was remarkable for its humor, wit, and lively fancies.

Last evening, the address before the Alumni Association was delivered by the Rev W. J. Stevenson, of the class of 1858. It was entitled "Breadth," and was a capital effort, fresh and powerful, and eliciting frequent applause.

The awards of the Pierson prizes—a gold and silver medal—for oratory, the contest for which by members of the Junior class came off on Monday, as already stated, have been announced. The gold medal was awarded to G. R. Willis, of Baltimore. But in the numerical merit scale for determining the award, Mr. Willis had 497⅜ and D. J. Myers, of Philadelphia, 496⅜. This very slight difference in the estimates of the Committees of Award was a fair index of popular sentiment, and with the consent of the committees, the President of the college announced to-day that another medal would be prepared and presented to Mr. Myers.

To-day the exercises of commencement week were brought to a close, and they never ran more smoothly or brilliantly. Francis A. Riggin, of Baltimore, was awarded the salutatory honors, and William H. Dashiell, of Georgetown, D. C., the valedictory address. The graduating class included seventeen in number.

HONORARY DEGREES.

The honorary degree of LL. D. was conferred on the Rev. E. R. Ames, D. D., one of the Bishops of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and on the Hon J. A. J. Creswell, Postmaster-General of the United States, a graduate of the college, of the class of 1848.

The degree of Doctor of Divinity was conferred on the Rev. B. F. Brooke, of Pittsburg, of the class of 1841, and on the Rev. E. A. Johnson, editor of the Pittsburg *Christian Advocate.*

The honorary degree of M. A. was conferred on the Rev. John E. Cookman and the Rev. William M. Frysinger.

The routine of the week was rounded out by the customary levee at the President's mansion, and with it closed an exceedingly pleasant and successful commencement week at Dickinson. M.

WE CLIP the following deserved notice from the Chester *Republican;*—

"John S. Morton, Esq., formerly of this county, President of the Market Street Railway Company, is spoken of most favorably by many Democrats as their candidate for next Mayor of Philadelphia. If a Republican cannot be elected, which we do not believe, the city would be well governed should Mr. Morton be chosen to administer its municipal affairs. He is competent and honest—two important requisites to make a good officer."

CITY ITEMS.

For additional City Items see Third Page.

THE PLACE TO GET REFRIGERATORS.—One of the most indispensable articles of household furniture during the heated term is the refrigerator, without which many a family finds itself in a distressing condition. Meats spoil, butter is reduced to gravy, vegetables wilt, and all varieties of table delicacies lose their sweetness when left in a sultry atmosphere. Every household should have its refrigerator. The attention of those who have not this indispensable article is called to the unrivalled stock in the establishment of Messrs. Griffith & Page, No. 1004 Arch street. They have Refrigerators of every size, and the style, the result of a long series of experiments, is unquestionably unequalled. It permits an economical use of ice, and has a stowage capacity that one would hardly conceive possible from external appearances. The prices are moderate. Let all Refrigeratorless people call upon them.

DREKA AND HIS CARDS.—The name of Dreka has become so familiar, that it can never be mentioned without conjuring up a vision of glistening cards and clouds of stationery. Dreka has, at the present time, at his establishment, No. 1033 Chesnut street, an unrivalled stock of goods from which, at seductive prices, he bids his friends take their choice. Every imaginable form of inkstand, paper-cutter, rulers, paper and desk ornaments are to be found here, and of quality the most excellent. Dreka has his specialty, however, and that is card engraving, in which he yields to no one in point of superiority. Wedding cards and visiting cards are engraved with the utmost skill and taste, and printed with unexampled neatness. He gives his personal attention to all orders, and this vouches for their faithful fulfilment.

WHERE TO PURCHASE.—All who are now contemplating the purchase of Household Furniture are respectfully requested to call upon Mr. A. Barlow, at No. 45 South Second street, who is selling out a very large and beautiful stock at nearly cost prices. The workmanship on all the articles in this establishment is of the finest description, and durability has been one of the chief qualities sought for in their manufacture. The inducements are so liberal and the variety so great that the visitor cannot fail to make a selection. Call upon Barlow.

TAX-PAYERS AROUSE!—Throw aside party attachments and party prejudices. *Combine* to avert disgrace and disaster. Go to the mass meeting to-night at the Academy of Music. *Help* to purify elections. *Restore* to the city her lost rights and secure local *self government.*

BURNETT'S COOKING EXTRACTS the best.

A PERFECT CHARM.—MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP certainly does, as the name implies, "soothe" the little sufferer into a quiet, natural sleep, from which it awakes invigorated and refreshed.

SEND $2 FOR NEW CITY DIRECTORY of Wilmington, Del., by mail, to Jenkins & Atkinson, Wilmington, Delaware.

BURNETT'S COLOGNE the best made in America.

DO YOU KNOW THAT, in consequence of the large advance in wools, the prices of carpetings will soon be much higher than at present? Our stock of fresh imported goods, all grades, newest designs, rich colorings, best English manufacture, is now very complete, the shipment of a large part of our foreign goods having been delayed have just arrived, making on assortment unusually good for this season of the year. The variety of hall and stair carpets is now the best we have ever offered. American carpetings and oil cloths also in full supply at No. 1222 Chesnut street, Philadelphia.

REEVE L. KNIGHT & SON.

FINE READY-MADE

CLOTHING,

COMBINING STYLE, DURABILITY AND EXCELLENCE OF WORKMANSHIP.

Jones'

ONE-PRICE

ESTABLISHMENT,

604 Market Street,

GEO. W. NIEMANN.

Handsome Garments made to order at the shortest notice. 13 smw tf

HELMBOLD'S COLUMN.

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Catawba Grape Pill.

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HELMBOLD'S COLUMN.

APRIL

MAY, and

JUNE.

PURIFY THE BLOOD.

In these months,
HELMBOLD'S FLUID EXTRACT SARSAPARILLA.
Cures all eruptions of the skin.
HELMBOLD'S FLUID EXTRACT SARSAPARILLA
Cures the worst form of blood diseases.
HELMBOLD'S FLUID EXTRACT SARSAPARILLA
Enters heavily into the circulation of the blood.
HELMBOLD'S FLUID EXTRACT SARSAPARILLA.
Beautifies the complexion.

All powders and outward applications destroy the skin, rendering it harsh and coarse. Look at the skin of old maids, and those who have used such any length of time. My advice is to discontinue them and use

HELMBOLD'S FLUID EXTRACT SARSAPARILLA.

One bottle is equal in strength to one gallon of the syrups or decoctions as usually made, and a wine glass added to a pint of water equals the celebrated Lisbon Diet Drink. Try it this way.

A delightful beverage.

HELMBOLD'S CATAWBA GRAPE PILLS
A pleasant, safe, and agreeable cathartic.
HELMBOLD'S CATAWBA GRAPE PILLS
Used in all affections where a purgative medicine is needed.
HELMBOLD'S CATAWBA GRAPE PILLS
Harmless to a child, and taken by children.
HELMBOLD'S CATAWBA GRAPE PILLS
Supersede magnesia, salts, and every other purgative.
HELMBOLD'S CATAWBA GRAPE PILLS
Certain in effect and pleasant in operation.
HELMBOLD'S CATAWBA GRAPE PILLS
Is not a patented pill.
HELMBOLD'S CATAWBA GRAPE PILLS
Are composed of Catawba grape juice and fluid extract rhubarb.

How to proceed in the
spring and summer months
to insure new life, new blood, new vigor,
Purchase two bottles of HELMBOLD'S SARSAPARILLA, and one box of PILLS—worth their
WEIGHT IN GOLD.
No better investment can be made for so small a sum.

Helmbold's Fluid Extract Buchu

HAS ACQUIRED A WORLD-WIDE FAME.

All of my preparations are meritorious. A period of twenty years has PROVED THIS to be the case.

See remarks made by Benjamin Travers, F. R. C. S. Speaking of those diseases, and diseases arising from the excess of mercury, he states that no remedy is equal to the Extract of Sarsaparilla; its power is extraordinary, more so than any other drug I am acquainted with. It is, in the strictest sense, a tonic, with this invaluable attribute, that it is applicable to a state of the system so sunken and yet so irritable as renders other substances of the tonic class unavailable or injurious.

See REMARKS of the GREAT CHEMISTS AND PILL MEN OF AMERICA.

WM. R. WARNER & CO.,
No. 154 N. Third street, Philadelphia, Pa.

H. T. HELMBOLD—Esteemed Friend:—We congratulate you on having the handsomest, and, at the same time, the MOST EFFECTIVE PILL that we have ever known for the purpose intended.

WM. R. WARNER & CO.

H. T. HELMBOLD will remark, in conclusion, that his remedies are the result of long and careful study. The Fluid Extracts have been before the public twenty years; the sale of them in that time proves their value. All have been benefitted by them who followed my instructions, and to-day they stand UNEQUALLED in the extent of their sale and UNSURPASSED by any Medicament in the Dispensatory of the United States, not excepting a single HERB, ROOT, PLANT, or scientific preparation.

Pharmaceutical I claim all mine to be, and have never patented a single one.

To dispel any impression or prejudice that might exist in the minds of many against my Preparations from the publicity given through advertising, and that I am and have been a druggist for a period of twenty years, and more conclusively to prove this see letter:—

[From the largest Manufacturing Chemists in the World.]

NOVEMBER 4, 1854.

I am acquainted with Mr. H. T. Helmbold; he occupied the drug store opposite my residence, and was successful in conducting the business where others had not been equally so before him. I have been favorably impressed with his character and enterprise.

WILLIAM WEIGHTMAN,
Firm of Powers & Weightman, Manufacturing Chemists, Ninth and Brown streets, Phila.

ALL STAND ON THEIR MERITS.

The Pill I have thought of offering to the afflicted for ten years.

They are now perfect, and I shall stake my time, money, and fame on their effectiveness. The inviting style in which the Pill itself is made, the bottle, label, wrapper—all show with what care they have been prepared. After examination, no English or French preparation will show greater care, and I am really proud of them.

Instead of the nauseous-looking, carelessly-prepared Pills vended generally and put up in wooden boxes, and made generally or offered by those having no experience as physicians, druggists, or manufacturers of medicines, test the medicine offered by your obedient servant,

H. T. HELMBOLD.

CRYSTAL PALACE DRUG STORE, 534 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

PALACE PHARMACY, GILSEY HOUSE, BROADWAY, AND TWENTY-NINTH STREET, NEW YORK.

TEMPLE OF PHARMACY, CONTINENTAL HOTEL, PHILADELPHIA, and 104 SOUTH TENTH STREET, PHILADELPHIA.

HELMBOLD'S COLUMN.

HELMBOLD'S

Fluid Extract Sarsaparilla.

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LADIES' LINEN SUITINGS

AT

MILLIKEN'S,

1128 CHESNUT Street and 828 ARCH Street.

BEST ASSORTMENT IN THE CITY.

Selling Retail at about Wholesale Prices.

PLAIN BUFF LINEN LAWNS, MODE COLORED LINENS.
FINE NATURAL FLAX COLORED LINENS, CHOCOLATE COL'D LINENS.
PRINTED LINEN CAMBRIC DRESSES.
FINE WHITE LINEN CAMBRIC DRESSES.
NEW PRINTED IRISH LINENS.

Fine assortment of Victoria Lawns, Bishop Lawns, Swiss and India Mulls, Tarlatans, French Muslins, Nainsooks, Soft-finish Cambrics, etc. etc.

BARGAIN LOT OF IRISH LINENS.

A few pieces of REAL GOOD IRISH LINEN, suitable for Shirting or for Ladies' use, at 37½ cents per yard; regular price 50 cents.

Also, a few more pieces of the FINE LINEN at $5 PER PIECE.

MISCELLANEOUS GOODS.

FINN,

S. E. Corner SEVENTH and ARCH.

25 CENT STOCKING.

The 25 CENT STOCKING is full, regular, smooth in the seams, well shaped, and of good fabric. It is worth more money, and finds ready purchasers.

Mr. FINN invites attention to the following

GREAT CORSET BARGAINS.

50 cent good hand-made Jean Corset.
76 cent well-boned Woven Corset.
$1 finely trimmed 24 boned Woven Corset.
$1·20 extra-boned finely fashioned Corset.
Also, full lines of finer grade Corsets.

GAUZE UNDERWEAR.

A large assortment of Ladies', Gents' and Children's Gauze Shirts and Drawers have just been received, which our customers will undoubtedly discover are bargains, as regards price and quality.
Shirt Bosoms. Large Assortment. Prices Low.
12 cent Linen Hemstitched Handkerchiefs.
Plaid Muslins, choice lot, from 15 to 40 cents.
Piques, Satin Stripes, fine, 25 cents per yard.

JOHN M. FINN,

S. E. CORNER SEVENTH AND ARCH.

6 10 stf PHILADELPHIA.

2000 PARASOLS.—NOW IN STOCK, OVER 2000 PARASOLS. And desiring to close out our entire stock, and not keep over a single one, we will sell at

CLOSING-OUT PRICES.

Japanese Cloth, all sizes, 12, 14, 16, 18, and 20 inch.
Japanese Cloth, all colors linings, in all sizes.
White Pongee, all sizes, 12, 14, 16, 18, and 20 inch.
White Pongee, all colors linings, in all sizes.
Buff Pongee, all sizes, 12, 14, 16, 18, and 20 inch.
Buff Pongee, all colors linings, in all sizes.
Buff and White Pongee, all colors linings and bindings.

PARASOLS CLOSING OUT.

Black Silk Parasols all sizes and colors linings.
Black, Brown, and Dark Green Sun Umbrellas, in all sizes, from 12 to 22 inch.

BUFF LINEN SUN UMBRELLAS,
14, 16, 18, 20, 22, 24, 26, 28, and 30 inch.

Children's Parasols
Children's Parasols
Children's Parasols } AT CLOSING-OUT PRICES.
Children's Parasols
Children's Parasols

TRIMMED PARASOLS, CHEAP!
TRIMMED PARASOLS, CHEAP!
TRIMMED PARASOLS, CHEAP!

A. & J. B. BARTHOLOMEW,
No. 23 N. EIGHTH Street,
AND
6 2stuth No. 908 CHESNUT Street.

GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING GOODS. This Department is now well stocked with Collars, Cuffs, Undershirts, Drawers, Neckties, Scarfs, Etc., Etc.

Gents' Half Hose, full regular made, 25c.
Gents' Half Hose, 28c., 31c., up.
Gents' Lisle Thread Half Hose, fine quality.
Gents' Linen Handkerchiefs, hemmed for use.
Gents' Suspenders, Undershirts, Etc.
Gents' Undershirts, 25c., 50c., 75c., $1.
Gents' Thin Drawers for warm weather.
Gents' Kid Gloves.
Gents' Lisle Thread Gloves.
Gents' Silk Gloves.
Gents' Cotton Gloves.

A. & J. B. BARTHOLOMEW,
6 3 s tu th No. 908 CHESNUT Street.

HOSIERY! HOSIERY!! HOSIERY!!!

A very large stock of Ladies', Children's, and Gentlemen's Hosiery.

Ladies' full regular-made Hose, double heels and toes, at 25 cents; best for the price.

Our 25-cent Hose are the best in the city at the price.

Ladies' Hose, 28, 31, 33, 35, 38, 40, 43c. up.
Ladies' Lisle Thread and Balbriggan Hose.
Children's regular and extra long Hose.
Children's Fancy Hosiery.
Gents' Half Hose, 25c.
Gents' Half Hose, 25, 28, 33c., up to the finest Lisle thread.

A. & J. B. BARTHOLOMEW,
No. 23 N. EIGHTH Street,
AND
6 3stuth No. 908 CHESNUT Street.

3000.—NOW OVER 3000 DOZENS OF OUR celebrated Kid Gloves of the following well-known brands:—

"BARTLEY,"
"LA BELLE,"
"JOUVIN,"
AND
"JOSEPH."

Having several invoices to arrive late in the season, we now find ourselves with a large
SURPLUS STOCK
from these recent large importations,
AND
PROPOSE
A
thirty-days' clearance sale at a heavy reduction in prices of
FINE KID GLOVES.

For thirty days, Bartley, $1·70.
For thirty days, Jouvin, $1·70.
For thirty days, Bajou, $1·70.
The genuine Jouvin, "Bartley," and Bajou, only $1·70.

LA BELLE, $1·25.
Best $1·25 Glove in America.
JOSEPH
at $1. The greatest DOLLAR glove in the market.
Gentlemen's Kid Gloves.
Gentlemen's Kid Gloves.

A. & J. B. BARTHOLOMEW,
No. 23 N. EIGHTH Street,
AND
No. 908 CHESNUT Street, [6 10stuth
IMPORTERS OF KID GLOVES.

P. S. PETERSON & CO.

BANKERS,

No. 39 SOUTH THIRD STREET,

Agents for the sale of

Williamsport City Loan,

AND

BURLINGTON, CEDAR RAPIDS, AND MINNESOTA RAILWAY BONDS.

JEWELRY AND SILVERWARE.

BAILEY & Co.

Jewelers,

Chestnut & 12th Sts.

Have received a large invoice of very choice East India

Pearls,

Mounted in the newest and most stylish fashion. 5 1 mwstp

SEWING MACHINES.

THE AMERICAN

COMPLETE

SEWING MACHINE

AND

AMERICAN BUTTON-HOLE OVERSEAMING AND SEWING MACHINES COMBINED,

Are now admitted to be the BEST SEWING MACHINES made. They are the only machines that embody any material improvement over the old and popular machines so long in use. They have a *new* and *improved shuttle,* use a *straight* needle, run *easy,* are *simple,* very *durable,* and not liable to get out of order.

They received the *highest prize,* a

GOLD MEDAL,

At the Fair of the MASSACHUSETTS MECHANICS' CHARITABLE ASSOCIATION, in Boston, held in September and October, as being the

Best Machine for Family Use.

The SIMPLICITY, EASE, and CERTAINTY with which they operate, as well as the uniform excellence of work throughout the entire range of sewing, in *Stitching, Hemming, Felling, Tucking, Cording, Braiding, Quilting, Fringing, Gathering and Sewing on,* OVERSEAMING, EMBROIDERING over the edge, working *Perfect Button-Holes* and *Eyelet-Holes*—WORK WHICH NO OTHER MACHINE CAN DO—make them the most *desirable* Family Sewing Machines in the market.

All in want of a Sewing Machine should *examine these* before buying, as they are sold with all their excellences at the same price as other first-class machines, and are giving great satisfaction wherever used.

Call at the Company's

SALESROOMS,

No. 1318 CHESNUT STREET,

Get Circulars, Samples of Work, and see them operate.

Instructions given gratuitously.

☞ Agents wanted to sell these machines in all unoccupied territory.

☞ THE CELEBRATED CARPET SEWING MACHINE, which can sew either Ingrain, Brussels, Wilton, or any kind of Carpets more precisely and neatly than by hand, is manufactured by this Company. They are now in use in the United States and in Europe. 2 2 tuths3m

FURNITURE.

FURNITURE AT COST.

A. BARLOW,

No. 45 SOUTH SECOND STREET

Offers his extensive Stock of

FURNITURE

AT COST,

FOR THE NEXT THIRTY DAYS.

This is a rare opportunity, as his Furniture is of First Quality, patterns new, and designs beautiful. 6 5 mws 3t

BAKER, ARNOLD & CO.,

No. 710 CHESNUT Street,

Invite attention to their large assortment o

GAS FIXTURES

OF NEW AND BEAUTIFUL DESIGNS,
FINISHED IN GOLD-GILT, ORMOLU, VERD-ANTIQUE AND IMPERIAL BRONZE,

Which they offer at prices

Lower than Ever Before Known.

6 5 lmrp

NEW CROP TEAS.

CHOICE OOLONGS,
ENGLISH BREAKFAST,
JAPANESE,
GOOD OOLONGS, very low by the box or chest, at

JAMES R. WEBB'S,

S. E. CORNER OF
4 20 thstu3mrp WALNUT and EIGHTH Sts.

LOTTERY TICKET No. 3060.

We were a party of six—a West African Governor and his wife, a Commissary-General and his wife, a Chief Justice, and your humble servant. A fever-stricken lot we were, and had just escaped with our lives from an epidemic, to recruit health and strength in the salubrious climate of Teneriffe—that beautiful island province of Old Spain.

We had money to spend; as why should we not, coming from the Gold and Ivory Coast? and only required the health to enjoy it. We had great animal spirits, too, notwithstanding a manifest attenuation of our material persons, and were thoroughly determined, *carpere diem*, not a day should pass without its excitement—some excursion, or picnic, or supper party, or something.

We waited on the Governor-General, and were received with a flourish of trumpets, rather inconsistent with his Excellency's occupation, as we came upon him, coat off, lopping the dead leaves of his favorite tree-camelia. Then his Excellency and suite returned our call, when we happened to be out, which was better luck, I must say, than a repetition of the painful interview that had taken place in the saloon of Government House, where broken English and worse attempts at Spanish had almost confounded and angered us into something desperate.

Still this was insufficient excitement for emancipated coast officials. We required a fresh stimulant—something novel and startling and extravagant.

"I have it!" said the Governor one morning, to our great relief, as we sat at breakfast, silent and moody, around the table d'hote of the one English hotel in Santa Cruz, "just the very thing! What can be more wildly, intensely delightful than—than gambling?"

The ladies shuddered and looked dismayed.

"I don't mean that we should drop into the casino next door and stake our sovereigns on the monte-table; but why should we not go in for the lottery?"

"What lottery?" we all asked in a breath.

"Why, the Madrid great prize lottery; see, here is all about it."

And then he read aloud an English translation of a circular setting forth the advantages and inducements of a ticket in the great lottery of the year; highest prize £20,000 sterling, and 150 other prizes, ranging downwards so low as £10, but nothing short of that amount; the ticket itself costing the moderate sum of £7.

"Now there are six of us," he went on; "and if I can induce Mr. Robinson, our landlord, to take the seventh share, it will only come to a pound each—not much to lose and so much to gain. What say you all?"

Of course we agreed; and forthwith our chief sallied forth to confer with our host and to purchase the ticket.

"It's all right, I have it—very well I went in time, for it was the very last left; how lucky we are!" exclaimed the Governor on his return a few hours later; and he flourished the lottery ticket before our eyes.

"I hope it will stick to us," remarked the Judge, doubtingly.

"It is sure to be a prize," prophesied our sanguine Irish friend, the Commissary-General.

"At all events, 'never venture, never have,'" I added hopefully; but the ladies remained silent.

"And now," continued the Governor, "since we cannot possibly learn the result for some weeks, suppose we pass the time elsewhere than in this hot city. We have seen all that is to be seen; and, for my part, I am sick of the cathedral, and the crowded plaza, and the mole, and Nelson's wound. We want rest and refreshing breezes in the highlands; let us betake ourselves to the mountain brow, to Oratava, the villa of the Peak."

The proposition was hailed with the delight of people who had nothing better to suggest; but a difficulty presented itself at the outset in the fact that none of us, except the Chief Justice, understood a word of the language, and in a Spanish hotel we should be all adrift.

However, in our distress and perplexity a *deus ex machina* presented himself in the person of an English-speaking Spanish gentleman who came to call upon us; and, on the case being stated to him, he informed us that he was himself desirous of visiting Oratava, and would gladly do so in our company.

Accordingly, next day saw us all wending our way across the island in an omnibus drawn by a triangular arrangement, of first a mule, as leader, then two mules, and then two horses in the shafts. The day was bright, warm, and exhilarating, the pace rapid, and the scenery exquisite and sublime; more especially when we reached an elevated plateau that commanded a full view of the far-famed peak, and the iron-bound coast-line far as the eye could reach washed by mightiest breakers. But I have no intention of being descriptive; abler pens than mine have failed in the attempt to word-paint this garden of the Hesperides; I am only lingering *en route* in a tantalizing mood, to pile up your agony as regards "No. 3060."

Our days passed pleasantly at Oratava. There were gardens to visit, ferns to collect, and an antediluvian tree to gaze wonderingly at in its grand decay. We took long rides, too, in the neighborhood; and actually handled the lava that, in days of yore, had swept down the sides of the great mountain. We descended into the sultry lowlands, and we climbed the snow-capped Peak, thus diversifying our temperature within the hour—

> "For there may be snow on the mountain-top,
> While there's heat in the valley below."

Time passed unnoticed by all except by two of us, myself and our worthy friend and interpreter, the Spaniard. Properly speaking, this gentleman was not a Spaniard, although he wished to be considered one, nor even was he a native of Teneriffe. He was a settler from Gibraltar, and, as all the initiated know, such individuals are yclept "Rock-Scorpions;" as a Rock-Scorpion, therefore, I shall speak of him henceforth.

With him I concocted an abominable scheme. It was the day that the news of the lottery might arrive from Madrid, and why should we not anticipate it?

It was a vile, unfeeling, disgraceful undertaking, as you shall see; but once the devil took possession of us (and in no other way can I account for it), we entered heart and soul into carrying out the details of the plot as completely as our means would permit of.

Imprimis, we required official paper, and in the ill-supplied shops of Oratava none was to be had; no paper was, in fact, procurable except "gold-edged post," quite unfitted for our purpose. However, we made the best of it. I snipped the edges with a pair of scissors, and when folded lengthwise the document assumed a formidable shape. But even this fictitious resemblance to "an official" was denied us, as the largest envelope in the stationery establishment was not so large as some I had myself, and they were small enough. On the subject-matter and style of composition we were, therefore, compelled to rely, and in this respect we were not mistaken.

I was aware that it had been arranged by the Governor with Mr. Robinson, of the English hotel in Santa Cruz, that should the steamer arrive at any unusual hour so as to prevent him sending the news by the ordinary post, and our ticket, No. 3060, be the winner of a prize, a special messenger should be despatched with the happy intelligence.

Accordingly the Rock-Scorpion and I invested in a small boy mounted on a mule, and we instructed the imp in hat manner he was to act.

These preparations made to our entire satisfaction, we joined our party, and sat down composedly to the *olla podrida* set before us.

"Good gracious! this is actually the 1st of April!" exclaimed the Governor, as he helped the dish, "the day the steamer from Lisbon is due; I wonder shall we hear anything? I don't think Robinson will disappoint us if we have had any luck."

"You are too sanguine, dear; do be less hopeful, and we may win something," said his wife.

"For my part, I have never given the thing a second thought," boasted the Chief Justice; "the chances are a thousand to one against us. Besides, I put little faith in these Government-managed lotteries. Indeed, I disapprove of such gambling sources of revenue for any respectable country."

"Thank you for your opinion of us," returned the Rock-Scorpion sarcastically; "but still I don't suppose you would object to win a prize from us, would you?"

"I shouldn't, at any rate," put in the Commissary General.

"Nor I, dear," whispered his better half; "for I should know what to do with such a god-send."

"Oh! don't desecrate the name; remember, this is a gambling transaction," cried the Governor's wife, who caught the expression. "I really believe I should tremble to touch money won so easily. I agree with the Judge, it cannot be right or proper—it's nae canny."

"Halloa! what's the row below?" I cried, on recognizing the clatter of the mule's hoofs entering the paved *patio* of the establishment. An unintelligible shout now resounded in the quadrangular court-yard, and involuntarily we all started to our feet, then, impelled by irresistible curiosity, rushed to the gallery overlooking the yard, and craned our necks to catch sight of the indubitable "special messenger." But almost immediately dignity and decorum returned to us, and we resumed our seats silently at the table.

I noticed that we all closed our lips very closely (I did so, I suppose, from sympathy), and then a pallid hue seemed to pervade our faces.

It certainly seemed an age until our lugubrious waiter slowly entered the room and handed a broadly-sealed letter to the Governor.

"El Gobernador de ——, y los estrangeros Ingleses," he read aloud. "Yes, there is no mistaking the Pillars of Hercules," his Excellency went on, glancing at the dollar-impressed seal; and here in the corner is a memo. from Robinson:—'Please pay the messenger a dollar and a half.' Certainly—certainly. Here, Juan, money for the messenher; feed him, too;" and he placed a handful of silver in the waiter's hand. "And now I think I have earned the right to open this official from the lottery office at Santa Cruz; but I am sorry to say that I cannot read it. However, it is certain that we have won a prize, and, great or small, it is entirely my doing. I shall, therefore, claim you all as my guests for another month, and we shall spend it in Madeira. Do you consent?"

"Oh, yes, yes!" we all cried; "but do open the letter."

He broke the seal rudely, abstracted the document within, and flung the envelope under the table. Our excitement became intense.

"Well, what is it?" asked one of the ladies impatiently.

"I cannot make it out; the figures are many, but the amount is stated in *fuertes*—dollars; do you read the letter, Judge," and his Excellency handed the missive across to the imperturbable Chief Justice, who translated it slowly, with all its circumlocution, pausing for a moment as he came to the figures. It was merely a stiff and formal announcement from the Secretary to inform his Excellency and the other English strangers sojourning in the island that their ticket in the Madrid lottery, No. 3060, was the successful holder of a prize which, reduced to English currency, amounted to the round sum of £9000 sterling.

Stunned we were at first and utterly confounded; then, as the Irish Commissary-General found his voice and uttered a war whoop of joy, we all joined in a jubilant shout, and madness ruled the hour.

Of course I was bound to be especially extravagant, and I must say my joy was extravagant.

"Well, say what you will, the love of pelf is only human nature after all," remarked the Chief Justice, sententiously. "I must congratulate you, my dear friends, on our exceeding great good fortune." And the Judge gravely stretched forth his hand to grasp us all in turn. "It isn't every day that you and I (addressing me) come in for £1286 14s. 3½d.; (for he had made a rapid mental calculation while some of us were going through the slow process of pencil and paper). "Of course you married folks are entitled to double shares."

"What!" exclaimed Mrs. —— to her husband, the Commissary-General, "can it indeed be possible that we are actually in possession of—of, let me see (and pencil and paper), of—oh, delightful!—£2571 8s. 7d.? Now, John, you must promise me one thing at once,"—and she drew his head down lovingly, so as to impart her proposition whisperingly—"you must put one thousand in the Bank of England for Tommy, and let the interest accumulate until he comes of age. Won't you promise, dear?"

The words reached me, and for the first time, strange as it may appear, the villany of the trick I was playing struck me as with its open palm on the cheek, and I felt the very roots of my hair grow red. Tommy was their little boy, eight years old, at school in England.

But the ball had been set a-rolling down hill now, and for the life of me I could not stop it. I could not find words to tell them it was all a cruel, wretched, merciless imposture. I became for the nonce a speechless hypocrite, and kept up the farce with a nervous eagerness that must have been quickly detected had they been in their sober senses.

All I could do was to jump about and clap my hands like a drivelling idiot, but in their present state of delirium any passionate excess was unheeded.

It was soon felt by all that the dinner table was no place to discuss private intentions, and as, of course, no one could eat, we separated into natural groups. The Governor and his wife entered the big sitting room and seated themselves in close conference on a sofa in a remote corner. The Commissary-General and his spouse retired to their rooms to talk fo little Tommy and that bargain about the thousand pounds; while the Chief Justice, who at length caught the prevailing enthusiasm, seized me closely by the arm and muttered gutturally:—

"Come out and walk—I want air! Hang it, man!" he went on as we gained the street, "I despise wealth, and only regard money for the comforts it brings; but to give away a pound haphazard and get back £1285 14s. 3½d. all for nothing!—come, step out!"

He was tall, and I am short, and his strides were long. I tell you I had to keep at a run by his side during that six mile walk up hill and down dale.

He spoke not again until we reached the hotel; no doubt his thoughts were given up to the contemplation of our wonderful luck, and he was mentally reviewing the scene at the table.

Suddenly we encountered the waiter.

"I wish I had seen that messenger—where is he? Did you give him the money?" asked the Judge, in Spanish.

"No, senor," was Juan's reply: the *muchacho* had disappeared, he (Juan) had returned the *dinero* to his Excellency, and the latter had allowed him to keep so much—and the lugubrious creature displayed to our view five bright shillings.

"Very extraordinary!" murmured the Judge appealingly to me, and his face fell in a fearfully portentous manner. I felt a cold shiver run down my back, and a strange huskiness in my throat, but I was not obliged to say anything, so we hurried up stairs.

"The messenger has gone back to Santa Cruz without his douceur," said the Governor in a reassuring tone, advancing to us. "Poor boy! he could not, of course, read Robinson's memo., and perhaps thought that he was not to be paid until his return; it don't matter much, but let me tell you what does. I have just been relating to my wife a circumstance that happened to me in Spain years ago. This is not the first time, I should tell you, that I have dabbled in lotteries, and on one occasion, when my brother and I were staying in Madrid, we took a ticket in a small lottery. The ticket was only a couple of dollars, and the highest prize was one hundred pounds. We won it! This is, perhaps, why my ambitious thoughts made me imagine that we had a chance of the twenty thousand pounds now. But we have done very well, and I should not grumble. When we went to the office next day to be paid, what do you think they offered us? Coppers, sir, coppers! 'Gold and silver have we none,' they told us, 'take the coppers or leave them.' They were piled up in bags in a corner ready counted for us, and what were we to do? Of course we took them; but, gracious! what a job it was. I had first to go to the alcalde and obtain from him a guard of soldiers; then we hired men and wheelbarrows, and in this way conveyed one hundred pound of coppers to our hotel. Now think of it for a moment, if they played us the same trick here—nine thousand pounds in coppers! Gold, as you are aware, is at a high premium, so are bills of exchange; no chance of our being paid by either medium. My belief, then, is that they will pay us in silver, and my idea is this—as the Secretary directs us to attend at the office to-morrow to present our ticket and receive our prize, I purpose that you and I (addressing me) ride down, to-night, to Santa Cruz by moonlight. It is only twenty-seven miles, and we'll take our time and be ready after breakfast to attend when the lottery office opens at ten o'clock. Then when we ascertain their method of paying us, we can make our arrangements. I shall ask my friend, the Governor, for a military guard, and we can cart the bags of silver up here for distribution. Now go out and hire two strong and sure-footed ponies, and direct them to be sent here for us after supper."

Naturally, I had to comply, but my heart misgave me as I passed out, to notice that the ladies were in close consultation, and that the Secretary's letter was in one of their hands.

All this while the Rock-Scorpion was disregarded and forgotten by everybody. He had felt himself *de trop*, and had betaken himself to his chamber, but I now passed him in the verandah, on his way to the sitting-room, as I hurried out.

I hurried out, indeed, but not upon the business I had undertaken, but to think—think—think. My head ached with the thoughts of the wrong I was inflicting—with the miserable dread of discovery before I could explain matters, and with the innumerable plans that I had formed and rejected to break the killing, unpardonable news that No. 3060 was a delusion and a snare.

When I returned to the sitting-room I found our party in confusion and a very Babel of voices in hot dispute concerning the letter.

"I say that gold-edged paper was never used in an official form before. Look at that. It is plain that the vile wretch, whoever he is, that has played us this dastardly trick, tried to clip off all the gold, but left so much to tell the tale!" and the Governor's wife, who was the speaker, held up to view the tiniest bit of gold edge at a corner of the abominable production.

"That, coupled with the disappearance of the messenger, is conclusive evidence, in my opinion," assented the Chief Justice.

"Oh! I have explained his absence, I thought," said the Governor, who still hoped against hope.

"If I thought it was a trick played us by any garlic-eating Spaniard," growled the Irish Commissary-General, looking ominously across at the Rock-Scorpion, and elevating his voice as he went along, "I would grip my blackthorn by this"—and he grasped it in the middle—"and I would clutch the fellow tight around the throat, so"—and he performed the mimic gesture—"and I would thrash him within an inch of his miserable life. I would, by heavens!"

His wife meantime had disappeared from the room, and returned as he finished with that fierce vow of vengeance.

Irrepressible tears coursed down her cheeks as she advanced to the group, with an envelope in her hand.

"A Manchester envelope never came out of a Spanish lottery-office," she sobbed forth. "See, there—there is the trade-mark! Oh! poor little Tommy; how hard it is to bear this cruel disappointment!"—and she leaned against her big angry husband.

"Why don't you suggest something?" asked the judge, suddenly turning sharp round toward poor silent shivering me. "Do you think it a hoax, a contemptible, unfeeling, practical joke at our expense, or what do you think?"

"I can't think," I returned, sadly—and it was certainly the best answer I could have made, for we were evidently suspected, under the circumstances.

Shortly afterwards the Rock-Scorpion and I left the room, and I made him, on pain of an immediate sound beating from that awful blackthorn, indite another letter setting forth that the secretary was sorry to inform the English strangers that 3060 was not the number of the winning ticket; that the right figure was 3061. It was a poor, lame attempt at getting out of the scrape, a sort of hysterical won't-you-forgive-me style of thing, and I was thoroughly ashamed of it. But it was transmitted to the Governor in due course, and when he opened it the farce was at an end, the tragedy commenced.

Some people never credit a thing entirely until they see it in black and white; and there it was in black and white, in mean, base, deceitful words that seemed to shrink from showing themselves in patent black and while. It was the straw that broke the camel's back.

"I wouldn't have played such a trick on a cat," sighed the Governor, as the flush of incipient fever mounted to his brow, and he retired to his room followed silently by his wife.

The Commissary-General advanced a step and clutched his blackthorn menacingly, but yielding to his gentle wife he, too, quietly withdrew.

For an instant the Chief Justice hesitated, and glared with frenzied eye at the two miserable culprits on the sofa, then seizing his hat he planted it firmly on the back of his head and stalked out of the house into the noiseless street and on, on, on, over-mountain and plain seven-and-twenty miles down into Santa Cruz.

How I passed that night I cannot tell; it was not in bed; a stupor overcame me, and I suppose I remained on that hard horse-hair sofa. The sight of the Rock-Scorpion I loathed, and I told him so. As, therefore, he had no friend left among us, he departed at daylight; and I have not since set eyes upon him.

A physician was summoned next morning to attend the Governor, and he recommended change to the mild warmth of Santa Cruz so soon as his Excellency could be safely moved.

There was, therefore, good excuse for them to remain in their rooms; but so also did the Commissary-General and his wife, without excuse. It was evident I was to be "cut," and I sat down to a sorrowful meal all alone and choking with mingled remorse and pain.

So passed that day and another. On the third, the Governor was to leave, and he was resting in the big sitting-room awaiting his conveyance when I chanced to enter.

The sight of him as he lay there pale and dejected oppressed me greatly; I think tears filled my eyes, for, noticing my emotion, he held out his hand and pardoned me.

"I feel sure you had no idea of the length you were going to," he said, simply; "but, my boy, remember that *auri sacra fames* is universal, and that you hurt a man to the quick when you touch his pocket. That money was ours to all intents and purposes; we had already determined what to do with it, and you have deprived us of that pleasure. It was the most dangerous of practical jokes."

He spoke truly, but reproof was unneeded; the crime carried its own punishment.

Little further passed at our interview, and he left shortly after for Santa Cruz, while I, relieved beyond measure by our reconciliation, sallied out for a day's excursion.

I returned late in the evening, and was engaged in my solitary supper, when suddenly my Irish friend opened his door and came forward.

"The Governor has made up with you, I understand," he said, almost gruffly; "and so shall I. Tip us your fist, old boy. I can't bear to see you all alone, and yet I hate you, for you have nearly killed me and my poor wife;"—and he squeezed my hand unmercifully—"but you are not out of the wood yet, let me tell you; you forget that the judge wasn't such an old friend of yours, and he is not so weak as to make up in a hurry, not without satisfaction, you understand? Remember, you are in a foreign country; and, I am sorry to say, he has written to me to the effect that he will have you out."

It was not a comforting reflection that instantly occurred to my mind:—"Have you escaped the perils of pestilential Africa to fall now by the bullet of a judicious duellist?"

"I am fully aware of the consequences of my unwarrantable liberty," I replied, "and am bound to give him the satisfaction he requires; arrange it when and where you like."

"I'll see what I can do," he returned, carelessly; "meantime we will remain on here quietly. And now come and make your peace with my wife."

It was fully a week after this that I arranged to return to Santa Cruz, with the idea of having the duel over at once, one way or the other, and I rode across country all alone, arriving as night fell at the hotel.

The English mail steamer had come into port, and, anxious for letters, I went at once to Mr. Robinson's office.

"You are still in time for dinner, if you hurry," he said: "a large number of passengers came ashore to dine here, and you may know some of them."

I hastened to the table-d'hote, but as I advanced along the corridor to the door of the dining-room, I was arrested by hearing my own name mingled with shouts of laughter from the company, and one voice clear above the others, as though causing the mirth by some recital.

It was the Governor's, and he was in the act of narrating, with all embellishment and in his own quaint irresistible manner, the lottery trick and its consequences.

I stood in the doorway.

"And there he is, the villain!" cried his Excellency, pointing at me with a theatrical flourish. "There stands the horrid contriver of this detestable practical joke—gave us nine thousand pounds, gentlemen, and then 'robbed us of that which not enriches him, and makes us poor indeed.'"

I was received with cheers long and loud; and, amid it all, the Chief Justice, who was present, held out the hand of good-fellowship, and there was peace once more in the land. *Tabula solvitur risu.—London Society.*

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ A SINGLE TRIAL WILL CONVINCE THE most skeptical of the efficacy of HELMBOLD'S GRAPE PILLS in Sick or Nervous Headache, Jaundice, Indigestion, Constipation, Dyspepsia, Biliousness, Liver Complaints, General Debility, etc. No nausea, no griping pains, but mild, pleasant, and safe in operation. Children take them with impunity. They are the best and most reliable. HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT SARSAPARILLA creates new, fresh, and healthy blood, beautifies the Complexion, and imparts a youthful appearance, dispelling Pimples, Blotches, Moth Patches, and all eruptions of the skin. 5 3wths7w

☞ THURSTON'S IVORY PEARL TOOTH POWDER is the best article for cleansing and preserving the teeth. For sale by all Druggists. Price 25 and 50 cents per bottle. 11 26 stuthly

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ HEADQUARTERS UNION REPUBLICAN CITY EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE,

PHILADELPHIA, June 9, 1871.

The respective City Conventions will meet at the following places, to wit:—

Judiciary—Old Court House, S. E. corner Sixth and Chesnut streets.

District Attorney—New Court House, Sixth street, below Chesnut street.

Mayor—National Hall, Market street, west of Twelfth street.

City Solicitor—Court of Common Pleas room, State House.

City Treasurer—Concert Hall, Chesnut street, west of Twelfth street.

City Controller—Assembly Buildings, southwest corner Tenth and Chesnut streets.

City Commissioner—Concordia Hall, Callowhil street, west of Fourth street.

Prothonotary Court of Common Pleas—Arnold's Hall, Coates street, west of Second street, north side.

Coroner—Athletic Hall, Thirteenth street, above Jefferson street.

SENATORIAL CONVENTIONS.

Second District—Northeast corner Broad and Race streets.

Fourth District—Northeast corner Girard avenue and Alder street.

REPRESENTATIVE CONVENTIONS.

First District—S. W. corner Sixth and Dickerson streets.

Second District—S. E. corner Moyamensing avenue and Prime street.

Third District—Odd Fellows' Hall, Tenth and South streets.

Fourth District—O'Neill's Hall, Broad and Lombard streets.

Fifth District—No. 603 Sansom street.

Sixth District—N. W. corner Merrick and Market streets.

Seventh District—No. 1417 Race street.

Eighth District—N. W. corner of West and Coates streets.

Ninth District—N. W. corner of Franklin and Buttonwood streets.

Tenth District—N. W. corner of St. John and Buttonwood streets.

Eleventh District—S. W. corner of Fifteenth and Thompson streets.

Twelfth District—S. W. corner of Fourth and George streets—Siner's Hotel.

Thirteenth District—S. E. corner Eleventh and Girard avenue.

Fourteenth District—S. E. corner Frankford road and Belgrade street.

Fifteenth District—Seventh and York streets—House of Peter B. Knechel.

Sixteenth District—Temperance Hall, Manayunk.

Seventeenth District—S. W. corner of Frankford road and Unity street.

Eighteenth District—S. E. corner Lancaster and Haverford avenues.

Under the revised rules of the party the Ward Executive Committees provide the place of meeting of the various Ward Conventions.

The following resolutions were adopted:—

Resolved, That Section 4, of Rule VI, be so construed that no person who is a delegate to any Ward Convention shall be chosen to organize such Ward Convention.

Resolved, That in Ward Conventions the Committee on Organization be selected the same as on contested seats.

Due notice will be given of the selection of the Temporary Chairmen of the above Conventions.

JOHN L. HILL, Chairman.

JOHN MCCULLOUGH, } Secretaries.
MARSHALL C. HONG, }
6 9 4t

☞ COMBINE

Citizens and Tax-payers opposed to the surrender of local self-government are invited to

ASSEMBLE IN MASS MEETING
AT THE
ACADEMY OF MUSIC
On SATURDAY, June 10, at 8 o'clock P. M.,

to receive the Report of the Committee appointed at the Mass Meeting of March 24th last to visit Harrisburg in support of legislation to

ABOLISH THE PUBLIC BUILDING COMMISSION.

Distinguished Speakers will address the meeting. Come without distinction of party. Come all who are opposed to this self-appointed Commission. Come all who would protest against the other commissions with which we have been threatened, and which have thus far been only postponed. Come all who are determined that incompetent and corrupt men shall not be elected to responsible office. Come all who are willing to sink partisanship in the effort to obtain honest, efficient, and economical government for our city. Come, citizens, in your might. Forget, for the moment, party attachments and party prejudices. Join in an uprising against the domination of bad men. Combine to save the city from misrule and corruption.

Tickets of admission may be had at Needles', Twelth and Race streets; at Callender's, Third and Walnut streets; at Nebinger's, Second and Christian streets; at other places to be hereafter designated, and at the doors of the Academy on the night of meeting. 6 7 wths3t

☞ IF YOU DESIRE A MILD, PLEASANT, safe, and agreeable Cathartic, which will cause neither nausea or griping pains, use Nature's remedy, HELMBOLD'S GRAPE PILLS. They are purely vegetable; their component parts being Catawba "Grape Juice and Fluid Extract Rhubarb." Should you desire a brilliant complexion, youthful appearance, new life, new fresh blood and renewed vigor, use HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT SARSAPARILLA. 5 3wths7w

☞ J. & L. L. BARRICK'S LEGITIMATE Tailoring Establishment, No. 41 S. TENTH Street, where you can get the best suit for the least money. Where, furnishing your own material you can have it made and trimmed exactly right. Price, fit, and workmanship guaranteed. A good stock always on hand, to show which is no trouble, and to sell the same at rates not to be excelled is our highest ambition. 5 2 tuths26t

☞ THIS IS THE SEASON OF THE YEAR when the system should be thoroughly purged of the humors which create disease. There is no purgative or cathartic so mild and efficacious as HELMBOLD'S GRAPE PILLS, causing neither nausea or griping pains—as is the case with the ordinary cheap patent pills of the day—most of which are composed of calomel or mercury, and carelessly prepared by inexperienced persons. After thoroughly purging the system use HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT SARSAPARILLA, the Great Purifier, and they will insure new life, new blood, and renewed vigor. Try them. 5 3 wths7w

☞ HARPER'S LIQUID HAIR DYE

Never Fades or Washes Out,

will change gray, red, or frosted hair, whiskers, or moustache to a beautiful black or brown as soon as applied. Warranted, or money returned. Only 50 cents a box. Sold by all Druggists. 3 28 tuths6m

☞ ALL POWDERS AND OUTWARD APPLICATIONS close up the pores of the skin, rendering it harsh, coarse, and flabby, and in a short time destroy the complexion. If you would have a Fresh, Healthy, and Youthful appearance, purge the system thoroughly; use HELMBOLD'S GRAPE PILLS and HELMBOLD'S SARSAPARILLA, which beautifies the complexion. Beware of those cheap patent pills, carelessly prepared by inexperienced persons—vended in wooden boxes—most of which contain either calomel, mercury, or other deleterious drugs. 5 3wths7w

☞ PILES.—DR. GUNNELL DEVOTES HIS time to the treatment of Piles, blind, bleeding, or itching. Hundreds of cases deemed incurable without an operation have been permanently cured. Best city reference given. Office, No. 21 N. ELEVENTH Street. 4 15 3m

☞ HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT SARSAPARILLA is the Great Blood Purifier; thoroughly cleanses and renovates the entire system, and readily enters into the circulation of the blood, after purging with HELMBOLD'S GRAPE PILLS, the foul humors that have accumulated in the system for years. Both are carefully prepared according to the rules of Pharmacy and Chemistry, and are thoroughly reliable. A test of 20 years has proved this. Try them. 5 3 wths7w

☞ DR. F. R. THOMAS, No. 911 WALNUT ST., formerly operator at the Colton Dental Rooms, devotes his entire practice to extracting teeth without pain, with fresh nitrous oxide gas. 11 17t

☞ IF YOU WOULD HAVE NEW LIFE, NEW Blood, and renewed vigor, use HELMBOLD'S GRAPE PILLS. Purify the Blood and Beautify the Complexion by the use of HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT SARSAPARILLA. They are no cheap patent medicines, but thoroughly Pharmaceutical, and are not equalled by any English or French preparation. 5 3wths7w

☞ DISPENSARY FOR SKIN DISEASES, NO. 216 S. ELEVENTH Street.
Patients treated gratuitously at this institution daily at 11 o'clock. 1 14

WARBURTON'S IMPROVED VENTILATED and easy-fitting DRESS HATS (patented), in all the improved fashions of the season. CHESNUT Street, next door to the Post Office. rp!

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—VALUABLE FARMS, SITUATE IN MONTGOMERY COUNTY, PA.

On the Bethlehem Pike, 18 miles north from Philadelphia, near the North Pennsylvania Railroad, containing 265 acres. The improvements are large, consisting of Stone Mansion, with bath, water-closets, range, etc., two Tenant Houses, two large Barns, stabling for 160 horses and cattle, and all other necessary outbuildings. The farm is under good fence and well watered. The avenues leading to the mansion are ornamented by two rows of large shade trees; large shade trees around the mansion. There are a variety of fruit trees; about thirty acres in timber, 30 acres in meadow, the balance all arable land. It is well adapted for grain, breeding, and grazing purposes, while its situation, fine old trees, fruits, and modern improvements, commend it as a gentleman's country seat. If desired, can be divided into two farms. There are two sets of farm buildings.
R. J. DOBBINS,
6 6 tuths6t "Ledger" Building.

FOR SALE.

"SPRING LAKE."

An elegant country seat at Chesnut Hill, Philadelphia, ten minutes walk from depot, and five hundred yards from Fairmount Park; lawn of nearly nine acres, adorned with choice shrubbery, evergreen, fruit and shade trees. A most healthy location, views for 40 miles over a rich country, modern pointed stone house, gas, water, etc., coach, ice, and spring houses, never failing spring of purest water, (LAKE FOR BOATING), all stocked with mountain trout, carp, etc., beautiful cascade, with succession of rapids through the meadow.

Apply to J. R. PRICE, on the premises. 4 25

FOR SALE,
HANDSOME RESIDENCE,
WEST PHILADELPHIA.
No. 3248 CHESNUT Street (Marble Terrace),
THREE-STORY, WITH MANSARD ROOF, AND THREE-STORY DOUBLE BACK BUILDINGS.
Sixteen rooms, all modern conveniences, gas, bath, hot and cold water.

Lot 18 feet front and 120 feet 2 inches deep to a back street.

Immediate possession. Terms to suit purchaser.

M. D. LIVENSETTER,
4 18 No. 129 South FOURTH Street.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR SMALLER PROPERTIES.
No. 1917 Chesnut street.
No. 1408 North Broad street.
No. 1413 North Eighteenth street.
Lot, Broad and Vine streets, 73 by 200 feet.
Lot, Broad street, above Thompson, 145 by 200 feet.
Square of Ground, Broad and Diamond streets.
Lot, Broad and Lehigh avenue, 145 feet deep.
Lot, Broad and Summerset streets, 250 by 400 feet deep.
Lot, Broad and Cambria streets, 100 by 528 feet deep.
93 acre Farm, Bucks county.
3 Cottages at Cape May. R. J. DOBBINS,
6 6 tf "Ledger" Building.

WEST PHILADELPHIA.
THE NEW, VERY HANDSOME, AND CONVENIENT BROWN-STONE RESIDENCES,
With Mansard roof, Nos. 4202, 4204, and 4206 KINGSESSING Avenue, situated among the most costly improvements of this beautiful suburb. Horse cars pass each way within one square—each house contains all modern improvements, bath, hot and cold water, stationary washstands, bell-calls, range, two furnaces, bay windows, etc., etc., and is built upon
A LARGE LOT,
more than 175 feet deep; the rear of the houses has an unobstructed out-look upon the
WEST PHILADELPHIA PARK.
ABRAHAM RITTER,
6 2 1m No. 625 WALNUT Street.

FOR SALE—HANDSOME BROWN-STONE Residence, west side of Broad, above Master street, containing all modern improvements. Lot 50 by 200 feet to Carlisle street.

Also, a modern three-story brick Dwelling, with side yard, No. 1413 North Eighteenth street, containing ten rooms, with all the conveniences, and will be sold a bargain.

Also, elegant four-story brown-stone Residence, No. 1917 Chesnut street, built in a very superior and substantial manner. Lot 44¼ by 178 feet.

Also, ninety-three acre Farm, in Richland township, Bucks county, within 2¾ miles of North Pennsylvania Railroad. R. J. DOBBINS,
6 3 stuth 6t Ledger Building.

FOR SALE, A BARGAIN—VALUABLE Farms in Montgomery county, Pa., on the Bethlehem pike, 18 miles north of Philadelphia, near the North Pennsylvania Railroad, containing 265 acres, with handsome improvements and all the modern conveniences. Has two tenant houses and two large barns (stabling for 160 horses and cattle), and all other necessary outbuildings. It is well watered, and under good fence, etc. There is a variety of fruit and about 30 acres of timber. Can be divided into two farms if desired. It contains everything to commend it as a gentleman's country residence. Apply to R. J. DOBBINS, Ledger Building, or P. R. SCHERR, on the premises. 6 3stuth6t

NORTH BROAD SPREET LOTS.—FOR sale very cheap, west side of Broad, above Vine, 73¼ by 198 feet; west side of Broad, above Thompson, 200 feet deep to Carlisle street; east side Broad, corner Cambria, 100 feet front by 528 feet to Thirteenth street. R. J. DOBBINS,
6 3 stuth 6t Ledger Building.

FOR SALE OR RENT BY THE YEAR, OR for the summer, a three-story double stone HOUSE, furnished with gas and water and every city convenience, situated in Clapier street, near the Township line, a few minutes' walk from Wayne station. Apply to ARTHUR M. BURTON,
6 6tuth2t* No. 504 WALNUT Street.

FOR SALE OR TO RENT—HANDSOME Brown-stone Residence, situated S. W. corner Broad and Thompson streets, containing all modern conveniences, and newly frescoed and painted throughout. D. M. FOX & SONS, No. 540 N. FIFTH Street. 6 3stuth6t

TO RENT.

FOR RENT,
STORE, No. 339 MARKET Street.
APPLY ON PREMISES.
4 22 tf J. B. ELLISON & SONS.

FOR RENT—A FURNISHED HOUSE AND Grounds, with Stabling, near the city. Access by rail. Apply at
6 9 6t* No. 1812 LOCUST Street.

LADIES' HUMAN HAIR EMPORIUM
No. 7 S. TENTH Street.

Having opened a new and splendid store for the accommodation of the ladies who desire fine HAIR WORK, the best talent that can be procured is employed in this line of business, who have had twelve years' experience in France and Germany, making up all the various designs of HAIR FROM COMBINGS, which some have the presumption to claim as their inventions.

The ability of MISS WEEKS in HAIR DRESSING is acknowledged by artists in the business to stand unrivalled. [4 1sw26t] G. F. WEEKS.

BARLOW'S INDIGO BLUE IS THE CHEAPEST and best article in the market for
BLUEING CLOTHES.
It does not contain any acid.
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OUR RELIGIOUS COLUMN.

A POEM BY PRIME MINISTER GLADSTONE.

In the *Good Words*, for June, is a poem "On an infant who was born, was baptized, and died on the same day," by the Rt. Hon. W. E. Gladstone, Prime Minister of England. The infant thus commemorated was the child of the Prince and Princess of Wales:

I.

How wast thou made to pass,
By short transition from the womb
Unto that other darkness of thy tomb,
O Babe, O brother to the grass!
For like the herb, so thou art born
At early morn;
And thy little life has flowed away
Before the flowing day;
Thy willing soul hath struggled, and is free;
And all of thee that dieth,
A white and waxen image lieth
Upon the knee.

II.

Yes! narrow was the space
Where thy life ran its hurried race,
Like one affrighted by the far-off glare
Of the world's pleasures and alarms,
That from the sin, the sorrow, and the care
Fled, to seek shelter in the arms
Of his first Father; and had rest
Upon His breast.

III.

We are amid the tumult and the stress
Of a fierce eddying fight;
And, to our mortal sight,
Our fate is trembling in the balances;
And even it hath seemed
The Tempter at the nether scale
Might over Love prevail.
But thy dear Faith can never fail;
Thou art redeemed!
The shadowy forms of doubt and change
Athwart thy tranquil fate no more may range,
Nor speck its lucid path
With tokens and remembrances of Death.

It is certainly no discredit to a statesman, who is a Christian and a husband and a father s well, that he can turn from the perplexing asks of political leadership to express his ympathy for the bereaved, in noble words of hristian consolation and exalted sentiment.

SUMMARY OF CHURCH NEWS.

EPISCOPAL.

—The Rev. William Bell White Howe, of harleston, South Carolina, has been elected ssistant Bishop of the Diocese of South arolina. Mr. Howe was the youngest son of he Rev. Mr. Howe, late rector of Claremont, ew Hampshire, and has always sustained an onorable position in his diocese. The venerable Bishop Davis, of South Carolina, will hus be relieved of a large portion of his abors.

—The Rev. Edward Anthon having been ompelled, on account of his health, to resign he rectorship of the Church of the Intercesion, New York, the Executive Committee at e last meeting elected him the Local Secreary of the American Church Missionary Soety.

—The Episcopalians of Memphis, Tenn., ave recently purchased an Episcopal residence at a cost of about $16,000. It was the roperty of Bishop Otey, and is a commoious and suitable building. Bishop Quinrd has lately taken pastoral charge of St. ary's Church.

—Rev. William B. W. Howe, rector of St. hilip's Church, Charleston, S. C., has been lected assistant bishop of that diocese.

—A hundred clergymen and a number of ymen have united in an address of sympahy to Rev. Mr. Cheney, of Chicago.

—The Episcopal Convention of the Diocese f Massachusetts recently held its session in pringfield. The report shows one hundred arishes, eight hundred and eighty confirmaions during the year, four churches conserated, five deacons and two priests ordained, nd twelve candidates for orders.

METHODIST.

—The Non-Episcopal Methodist Conference, n session at Pittsburg, Pa., refused, by a deided vote, to authorize the ordination of omen to the ministry.

—The Syracuse University has begun business. Five colleges are established—the College of the University, of Law, of Medicine, f Industry; of the Fine Arts. Dr. Daniel Steele is elected Vice-President, and Professor of Mental and Moral Science. Professors French and Coddington, of Genesee ollege, and Brown, of Cornell, are elected. rofessor C. W. Bennett is also elected to the hair of History. Genesee transfers all its tudents to Syracuse. A building is under ontract, of stone, 80 by 168 feet, four stories igh. It was Mr. Remington, of firearms celebrity, who has given the St. Charles Hotel property to the Church, at a cost of 25,000, half of it to the university and half to the College of Missionaries, which should be called the College of Divinity. He had previously given $50,000 to the university.

—The Woman's Foreign Missionary Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church in the United States now consists of eight branches, with headquarters at as many cities, from Boston to St. Louis, numbering 300 auxiliaries, with 13,000 members. Its fields of operation are India and China.

—Rev. Dr. D. P. Kidder has been elected Professor of Practical Theology in Drew Seminary, N. J.

—The new Methodist University at Syracuse, N. Y., has secured about half a million dollars. Its advantages are open to men and women, white and black. Six of its trustees and two of its professors are to be non-Methodists.

—The Protestant Methodist Church at Myricksville, Mass., has come over to the Methodist Episcopal Church.

—The funds accrued for the Syracuse University since the subscriptions were opened, February 22, 1870, already exceed $500,000.

—The gross income of the Methodist Missionary Society the past year was $606,727·21.

CONGREGATIONAL.

—Thirty-three students are commissioned for missionary labor in Maine during the summer. Ten are from Bangor Seminary, two from Andover, five from Hartford, six from Yale, two from Union, and seven from New Brunswick, N. J. One has not yet entered a theological seminary. Their commissions range from nine to sixteen weeks.

—The Rev. Rufus Ellis, pastor of the First Unitarian Church of Boston, Mass., is to occupy the chapel pulpit at Yale College on the second Sabbath in June, by invitation of President Woolsey, who desires in this way to recognize Mr. Ellis' devotion, at a critical time, to essential Christian truths.

—A poor colored woman of New Haven, Conn., who has saved in many years from $2000 to $3000 from her hard earnings, bequeaths this money for the support of any poor colored student who may enter Yale Divinity School to prepare for a preacher. She directs that if at any time there should be no colored student, the money shall go to some white student.

—Among the new members recently received by the Rev. J. P. Thompson, D. D., to the Broadway Tabernacle, New York, were two persons who desired baptism by immersion, yet did not believe in close communion. On application to one of the Baptist pastors of the city, he willingly acceded to their request for baptism, and performed the rite.

—At a recent ministers' meeting in Boston, Professor Porter, of New Haven, advocated admitting catechumens to the Lord's Supper, but not to a participation in church government.

—One of the chapels of the American Board at Tein-tsin, China, destroyed by the mob last June, has been rebuilt by the mandarins.

—The *Advance* says:—"In the judgment of an increasing number, the Congregational and Presbyterian Churches need a short, permanent service, which shall introduce the people into the exercises, by a part in the reading, in the prayers, and in the recitation of the Apostles' Creed, and shall make the united worship of the congregation as prominent as the preaching of the minister."

PRESBYTERIAN.

—The scheme for raising $10,000 for Hampden Sidney College, to be paid in five years, is a success. The whole amount has been raised without expense to the College through the persistent efforts of its friends.

—Rev. Joseph Patterson, D. D., recently died at Montrose, Scotland, at the advanced age of ninety-three years, and the sixtieth of his ministry in the second charge of the parish of Montrose. In his younger days he was for some time tutor to Lord Byron. During the latter part of his life his energy was remarkable, often preaching to audiences of over two thousand people, and his voice was as clear and his words as distinct as when he was in the prime of life.

—The General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church South met at Huntsville, Ala., on the 18th of May. Dr. Plumer, of South Carolina, was elected Moderator.

—Rev. Adrianus Van Vliet, Pastor of the German Presbyterian church in Dubuque, Iowa, and Professor of Theology in the German Theological Seminary at that place, died on the 9th ult., in the sixty-second year of his age. He was a native of Holland, and settled in Dubuque in 1852.

—Judge W. W. Legare, of Alexandria, Va., is studying theology, preparatory to becoming a minister of the Gospel.

BAPTIST.

—In this country the Baptists now number 17,445 churches, while their church members average one to every twenty-seven of the people of the land.

—The New York correspondent of the *Episcopal Register* intimates that at the Rev. Dr. Armitage's (Baptist) church, in that city, various Episcopal innovations have disclosed themselves in the choice of music, the choir singing the *Deus*, and "In Benediction" after the sermon.

—The Rev. S. H. Ford, LL.D., of Memphis, Tenn., proposes to remove to St. Louis, and to resume the publication of the *Baptist Repository*. He has resigned the Central Church, Memphis.

—The churches of the Baptist denomination in Boston and vicinity have formed a "Boston Baptist Missionary Union" for the establishment of mission Sunday-schools and churches, the employment of missionaries, and a general revival of missionary effort at their own doors.

FRIENDS.

—Rev. Elkanah Beard, the missionary of the Society of Friends to the Hindoos, has changed his residence from Benares to Jubbalpore. He intends to give considerable attention to the education of the women, and, instead of going into the bazaars to preach, he invites the Moonshees and Babus to his home, converses with them, and gives them Scripture selections and tracts. His wife has a school for native girls numbering twenty pupils, and was soon to open one for Eurasian children.

REFORMED CHURCH.

—A year since, Rev. J. H. Wagner, of Lancaster, Pa., a minister of the Reformed Church, went over to the Catholic Church. Recently, Professor C. H. Budd, of Franklin and Marshall College, and also the wife of Rev. J. H. Wagner, have followed him into the Romish communion. These defections are attributed by the Reformed Church newspapers to the influence of the Mercersburg theology, as inculcated by Dr. Nevin in the *Mercersburg Quarterly*.

CATHOLIC.

—In the Diocese of Mobile, on Sunday, the 7th of May, the Rt. Rev. Bishop Quinlan administered confirmation at St. Peter's Church, Montgomery, to thirty-six persons, and on the following day to one. Of the confirmed, thirteen were adults, of whom eight were converts. On the Sunday following the same prelate confirmed nine persons in Selma, of whom two were converts.

—The Most Rev. Archbishop Perche returned to New Orleans, from Rome, after an absence of nearly seven months. During his stay in Rome the pallium was placed upon his shoulders by the Pope, and he returns to his labors fully invested with all the symbols and decorations of his exalted office. The societies turned out and the reception was a grand one.

—The Rev. Fr. T. McCarthy, of the Diocese of Pittsburg, Pa., and lately in New York, having made his preparatory studies at the American College in Rome, was ordained there on March 25 (Feast of the Annunciation), by Mgr. Angelini. The reverend gentleman has distinguished himself by his studies.—*Freeman's Journal.*

—Confirmation was administered by the Most Rev. Archbishop of New York, on Tuesday, May 23, in St. Mary's Church, Grand street, to 30 persons. On Wednesday, May 24, in St. Gabriel's Church, to 430 persons. On Thursday morning, May 25, in the Chapel of the Convent of the Sacred Heart, Manhattanville, to 22 persons. On Thursday afternoon, May 25, in the Church of the Holy Name of Jesus, Bloomingdale, to 140 persons. On Friday, May 26, in the Church of the Annunciation, Manhattanville, to 340 persons.

—Confirmation will be administered on Tuesday, June 6, in the Church of St. Rose of Lima. On Thursday, June 8, in the Church of Our Lady, at Fordham.—*N. Y. Tablet.*

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STORE SHADES made and lettered.
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3 7 tuths3m PHILADELPHIA

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

TRUSTEES' PEREMPTORY SALE.—Thomas & Sons, Auctioneers.—Coal and Timber Lands, 4747 acres, Lycoming county, Pa., 10 miles from Williamsport; mineral and mining privileges in 13,015 acres, 124 perches land in Lycoming county. By decree of the Court of Common Pleas of Philadelphia County, will be sold at public sale, without reserve, on Tuesday, June 20, 1871, at 12 o'clock, noon, at the Philadelphia Exchange, the following described lands and mineral and mining privileges:—

Extract from the deed reserving these mineral rights:—"That is to say, the said parties of the first part hereto, do hereby reserve to themselves, their heirs, executors, administrators and assigns forever, the full, entire, complete and exclusive ownership and right as though the present conveyance had not been made to all metals, ores, minerals, coal, mines, mine banks and deposits of ores, minerals, metals or coal, which are or may be in or upon, or which may at any time be discovered in or upon any part of the hereinbefore bargained and sold land and premises. And said parties of the first part hereto do hereby reserve forever the full, free, absolute and exclusive right and authority for themselves, their heirs, executors, administrators or assigns, personally or by their agents, workmen or servants, at all time or times, whenever it may suit their or any of their convenience, to enter into and upon, and pass over any part or parts of the above-described premises, and to explain, search for and excavate any and every kind of ore, mineral, metal or coal, and to dig, excavate or penetrate any part of the said premises, and at all times to have free ingress and egress for themselves, or their heirs, executors, administrators or assigns or their workmen, or persons employed by them, or either of them, with or without horses, teams, oxen, mules, carts, sleds or wagons, to dig, mine, raise and take, remove and carry away any and every kind of ore, mineral, metal or coal, which may be found or discovered in or upon any part or parts of the hereby bargained and sold land; provided, always, that such digging, explorations or searches shall be conducted with as little injury or damage to the said lands as shall be practicable consistently with the success of the same."

CLASS FIRST—LANDS.

		Quantity.	
Township.	No. of Tract.	Acres.	Perches.
Cogan House and Lewis	1671	1272	105
do. do.	1672	1225	107
do. do.	1716	366	
Brown	1728,(part,)	267	82
do.	1766	310	104
do.	1771	330	32
Cummings	1637	975	15

NOTE.—The purchasers of this last named tract will take it subject to a contract of sale made with J. & S. Gould, which the said J. & S. Gould have a right to enforce upon payment of $1625·16, with interest from May 1, 1851.

CLASS SECOND—MINERALS AND MINING PRIVILEGES, Reserved according to terms above set forth.

		Quantity.	
Township.	No. of Tract.	Acres.	Perches.
Cogan House	1673	1064	78
do.	1736	364	
do.	1787	349	112
do.	1788	349	112
do.	1740	370	
do.	1715	314	123
do.	1705	330	32
do.	1718	317	55
Mifflin and Cummings	1689	360	150
do. do.	1692	360	150
Mifflin	1693	360	150
Cogan House	1719	321	115
Mifflin	1695	313	143
Cummings	1674	909	152
do.	1708	272	87
Partly Lycoming and partly Cogan House	1697	296	158
Mifflin	1772	330	
Cogan House	1744	339	146
Brown and Cummings	1632	1060	31
do. do.	1636	1117	31
Mifflin	1694	322	63
do.	1774	327	54
do.	1775	360	150
Cummings	1637	975	15
do.	1732	290	82
do.	1735	305	25
do.	1690	360	150
Cogan House	1716	366	
do. part of	1758	107	
do. do.	1758	107	
do. do.	1672		

Terms—Each tract to be put up separately, and $50 upon each tract when struck down to the best bidder, to be paid by him at the time of the sale, otherwise the property to be at once put up again for sale. The sales to be for cash, and the purchase money to be paid at the date of the confirmation of the sale; if not so paid the trustees reserve for themselves the right to put up the property for sale again, without notice to the purchaser, and at his risk.

Information may be obtained and lithographic plans seen at the auction rooms of M. Thomas & Sons, Nos. 139 and 141 S. Fourth street, or G. T. Bispham, No. 209 S. Sixth street, or B. S. Bentley & Son, Williamsport, Pa.

GEORGE CADWALADER, }
WM. HENRY RAWLE, } Trustees.
JOS. B. TOWNSEND, }
M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers,
5 27 J10 17 Nos. 139 and 141 S. FOURTH Street.

EXECUTORS' PEREMPTORY SALE.—Estate of Elizabeth Hans, deceased.—Thomas & Sons, Auctioneers. On Tuesday, June 13, 1871, at 12 o'clock, noon, will be sold at public sale, without reserve, at the Philadelphia Exchange, the following-described property, viz.:—

No. 1. Two-story brick dwelling, No. 1008 S. Fourth street. All that two-story brick dwelling and lot of ground, situate on the west side of Fourth street, 64 feet south of Carpenter street, No. 1008; containing in front on Fourth street 16 feet, and extending in depth 90 feet 4 inches, more or less, to a 20 feet wide street. Terms, cash. Immediate possession.

No. 2. Two-story frame dwelling, No. 429 Harmony street. All that two-story frame dwelling and lot of ground, north side of Harmony street, west of Fourth street, No. 429; containing in front on Harmony street 15 feet, and extending in depth about 62 feet. Terms cash. Sale absolute.

JAMES P. GREGORY, }
SAMUEL F. FLOOD, } Executors.
M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers,
6 3s2t Nos. 139 and 141 S. FOURTH Street.

REAL ESTATE.—THOMAS & SONS' SALE.—On Tuesday, June 13, 1871, at 12 o'clock, noon, will be sold at public sale, at the Philadelphia Exchange, the following described property, viz.:—

No. 1. Three-story brick dwelling, No. 612 Otis street, near Tulip street, Nineteenth ward. All that three-story brick messuage and lot of ground, situate on the northeast side of Otis street, No. 612; containing in front on Otis street 18 feet, and extending in depth 75 feet. It contains 5 rooms, gas, etc. Terms, half cash.

No. 2. Three-story frame dwelling, No. 614 Otis street, with a three-story brick factory in the rear. All that three-story frame messuage and lot of ground, situate on the north side of Otis street, No. 614; containing in front on Otis street 20 feet, and extending in depth 95 feet 6 inches, widening on the rear end to 38 feet; has gas, bath, hot and cold water, new tin roof, etc. Also a three-story brick factory in the rear. Terms, half cash.

M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers,
6 3s2t Nos. 139 and 141 S. FOURTH Street.

REAL ESTATE.—THOMAS & SONS' SALE.—2 Two-story Brick Dwellings, Nos. 2020 and 2024 Starr street, between Eighth and Ninth streets, Snyder avenue, and McKean street, First ward. On Tuesday, June 13, 1871, at 12 o'clock, noon, will be sold at public sale, at the Philadelphia Exchange, the following described property, viz.:—

No. 1. All that two-story brick dwelling (4 rooms) and lot of ground, situate on the west side of Starr street, No. 2020; containing in front on Starr street 14 feet, and extending in depth 55 feet. Subject to a yearly ground-rent of $42.

No. 2. All that two-story brick dwelling (4 rooms) and lot of ground, situate on the west side of Starr street, No. 2024; containing in front on Starr street 14 feet, and extending in depth 55 feet to a 3 feet wide alley, with the privilege thereof. Subject to a yearly ground-rent of $42.

M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers,
6 3 s2t Nos. 139 and 141 S. FOURTH Street.

PEREMPTORY SALE.—THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers.—Genteel three-story brick Dwelling, No. 1046 Norris street, northwest of Thompson street. On Tuesday, June 13, 1871, at 12 o'clock, noon, will be sold at public sale, without reserve, at the Philadelphia Exchange, all that genteel three-story brick messuage and lot of ground, situate on the northeast side of Norris street, 205 feet 5 inches northwest from Thompson street, Nineteenth ward, containing in front on Norris street 15 feet 9 inches, and extending in depth on the northwest line 102 feet 10½ inches, and on the southeast line 103 feet ¾ of an inch to a 4 feet wide alley, with the privilege thereof. It has 9 rooms, gas, bath, range, hot and cold water, etc. Immediate possession. Terms, cash. Sale absolute. Keys at the office of Lukens & Montgomery, No. 1033 Beach street.

M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers,
6 3 s2t Nos. 139 and 141 S. FOURTH Street.

REAL ESTATE.—THOMAS & SONS' SALE.—Business stand, three-story brick store and dwelling northeast corner Eighteenth and Bainbridge streets. On Tuesday, June 13, 1871, at 12 o'clock, noon, will be sold at public sale, at the Philadelphia Exchange, all that three-story brick store and dwelling and lot of ground situate at the northeast corner of Eighteenth and Bainbridge streets; containing in front on Bainbridge street 16 feet, and extending in depth 64 feet. It has the gas introduced; bath, hot and cold water, range, etc. The bar fixtures are included in the sale. Terms—$2500 may remain on mortgage for 8 years. Leased until April next.

M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers,
5 27 s 3t Nos. 139 and 141 S. FOURTH Street.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

ASSIGNEE'S PEREMPTORY SALE.—BY order of Joseph I. Doran, Assignee in Bankruptcy of Jabez Bunting, Josiah Bunting, John Pollock, and Joseph J. Sellers, as individuals and copartners, trading as Bunting Bros. & Co. Thomas & Sons, Auctioneers. On Tuesday, June 13, 1871, at 12 o'clock, noon, will be sold at public sale, without reserve, at the Philadelphia Exchange, the following described property, viz.:—

No. 1. All the right, title, and interest of Jabez Bunting of, in, and to the three following tracts of land, with the improvements thereon erected:—

1. All that messuage or plantation and tract of land, situate in the Township of Darby, Delaware county. Bounded and described as follows:—Beginning at a stake in Bunting street, a corner of lands of Matthew Baird and James Neal; thence by said James Neal's land north 5 degrees 47 minutes, west 105 19-100 perches to a stone; thence by lands of said James Neal and Wm. Bunting north 65 degrees 12 minutes, east 40 74-100 perches to a stone, a corner of said William Bunting's land; thence by the same north 26 degrees 40 minutes, west 33 92-100 perches to a stone, a corner of land of the heirs of John Bunting; thence by the same and lands of Joseph Bunting, crossing a public road leading from Bunting street to the Baltimore turnpike, south 55 degrees 15 minutes, west 111 90-100 perches to a stone, a corner of land of Joseph Bunting; thence by the same south 26 degrees, east 13 61-100 perches to a stone on the easterly side of said public road; thence crossing said road south 47 degrees 20 minutes, west 2 9-100 perches to a stone on the westerly side of said road; thence along said road south 26 degrees, east 100 64-100 perches to a stone near the southerly side of said Bunting street; thence along said Bunting street north 63 degrees 30 minutes, east 35 60-100 perches to the place of beginning. Containing 50 acres, 1 rood and 14 91-100 perches, more or less.

2. All that certain piece or parcel of meadow land, situate, lying, and being on Carpenter's Island, in the county of Philadelphia. Beginning at the centre of the road leading to Hog Island, at the point where said road crosses Church creek; thence in a southerly direction along the said creek the several courses and distances thereof to Bow creek; thence along Bow creek and the embankment recently erected thereon, the several courses and distances thereof to low-water mark on the river Delaware; thence along the said river at low-water mark north 25¼ degrees, east 26 perches; thence north 40¾ degrees, east 16 6-10 perches; thence north 9 degrees, east to the bank; thence along the bank the same course continued, 13¾ perches; thence north 88¾ degrees, east to the middle of the aforesaid road leading to Hog Island; thence along the middle of the said road to the place of beginning.

3. All those two certain adjoining lots or pieces of land, situate in the township of Darby, Delaware county. Bounded by Bunting's lane, land of Hill, Pennell, and Samuel Bunting, and adjoining a new public street or road leading from said Bunting's lane to Philadelphia post road.

N. B.—These three tracts of land are subject to a life estate, and to the payment of two mortgages amounting to $8000, and the right, title, and interest of said Jabez Bunting therein, is also subject to the payment of a mortgage for $5800. Particulars of which estate and incumbrances can be ascertained by inquiry of the assignee.

No. 2. All the right, title, and interest of Josiah Bunting of, in, and to the three following tracts of land, with the improvements thereon erected:—

1. All that messuage or plantation and tract of land, situate in the Township of Darby, Delaware county. Bounded and described as follows:—Beginning at a stake in Bunting street, a corner of lands of Matthew Baird and James Neal; thence by said James Neal's lands north 5 degrees 47 minutes, west 105 19-100 perches to a stone; thence by lands of said James Neal and William Bunting north 65 degrees 12 minutes, east 40 74-100 perches to a stone, a corner of said William Bunting's land; thence by the same north 26 degrees 40 minutes, west 33 92-100 perches to a stone, a corner of land of the heirs of John Bunting; thence by the same and lands of Joseph Bunting, crossing a public road leading from Bunting street to the Baltimore turnpike, south 55 degrees 15 minutes, west 111 90-100 perches to a stone, a corner of land of Joseph Bunting; thence by the same south 26 degrees, east 13 61-100 perches to a stone on the easterly side of said public road; thence crossing said road south 47 degrees 20 minutes, west 2 9-100 perches to a stone on the westerly side of said road; thence along said road south 26 degrees, east 100 64-100 perches to a stone near the side of said Bunting street north 63 degrees 30 minutes, east 35 60-100 perches to the place of beginning. Containing 50 acres, 1 rood and 14 91-100 perches, more or less.

2. All that certain piece or parcel of meadow land, situate, lying, and being on Carpenter's Island, in the county of Philadelphia. Beginning at the centre of the road leading to Hog Island, at the point where said road crosses Church creek; thence in a southerly direction along the said creek the several courses and distances thereof to Bow creek; thence along Bow creek and the embankment recently erected thereon, the several courses and distances thereof to low-water mark on the river Delaware; thence along the said river at low-water mark north 25¼ degrees, east 26 perches; thence north 40¾ degrees, east 16 6-10 perches; thence north 9 degrees, east to the bank; thence along the bank the same course continued, 13¾ perches; thence north 88¾ degrees, east to the middle of the aforesaid road leading to Hog Island; thence along the middle of the said road to the place of beginning.

3. All those 2 certain adjoining lots or pieces of land, situate in the township of Darby, Delaware county. Bounded by Bunting's lane, land of Hill, Pennell, and Samuel Bunting, and adjoining a new public street or road leading from said Bunting's lane to Philadelphia post road.

N. B.—These 3 tracts of land are subject to a life estate, and to the payment of 2 mortgages amounting to $8000, and the right, title, and interest of said Josiah Bunting is also subject to the payment of a mortgage for $5800. Particulars of which estate and incumbrances can be ascertained by inquiry of the assignee.

No. 3. All the estate, right, title, and interest of Joseph J. Sellers, being 1-36 part of, in, and to the dower fund secured upon the lands late the estate of James Sellers, deceased, which said lands are fully described in the proceedings had in the Orphans' Court for the County of Delaware, on the 26th day of May, A. D. 1862; for the partition thereof, an exemplification of the whole record in which said proceedings was filed, on the 7th day of November, A. D. 1862, in the Orphans' Court for the City and County of Philadelphia.

N. B.—This sale is only of the right, title, and interest, or estate, whatsoever it may be, of the said Joseph J. Sellers, of, in, and to the lands or any fund charged upon the lands mentioned and described in the above proceedings remaining after the above partition, and does not include the lands specifically allotted to Joseph J. Sellers, which have been heretofore disposed of.

For further particulars, apply to JOSEPH I. DORAN, Esq., assignee, No. 32 South Third street, Philadelphia.

M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers,
5 18 j 3 10 Nos. 139 and 141 S. FOURTH street.

PUBLIC SALE.—THOMAS & SONS, AUCtioneers.—Valuable lot, residence, mill, and machinery, two acres, Church street, between Main and Chew streets, Germantown, 257 by 316 feet. On Tuesday, June 13, 1871, at 12 o'clock, noon, will be sold at public sale, at the Philadelphia Exchange, all that large and valuable lot of ground (suitable for building lots) and the improvements thereon erected, situate on Church street, between Main and Chew streets, Germantown, Twenty-second ward; containing in front on Church street 257 feet, and extending in depth 316 feet, being nearly two acres of ground. The improvements are a valuable mill and machinery, brick residence, barn with stable, wagon-house, carriage-house, etc. The garden is well stocked with choice fruit, etc.; green-house, etc.; the machinery is valued at $3500, and includes a good steam engine, about 30-horse power, nearly new, with two cylinder boilers in good condition; shafting, belting, etc. It is curbed and paved on Church street. Terms—One-fourth cash. Immediate possession.

M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers,
6 3 s2t Nos. 139 and 141 S. FOURTH Street.

EXECUTOR'S PEREMPTORY SALE, estate of Ann Coulter, deceased.—Thomas & Sons, Auctioneers.—Large and Very Desirable Lots, Chelten avenue, School street, Winona street, Coulter street, Penn street, Queen street, Hansberry street, Wissahickon avenue, Laurens street, Morris street, Pulaski avenue, Wayne street. Large and valuable estate. Rare chance for capitalists. On Tuesday, June 13, 1871, at 12 o'clock, noon, will be sold at public sale, at the Philadelphia Exchange, building lots, fronting on Chelten avenue, School, Winona, Coulter, Penn, Queen, Hansberry, and Wayne streets, Wissahickon and Pulaski avenues, Germantown. They will be sold according to a plan which may be seen at the auction rooms. N. B.—On lot No. 2 there is a large stone mansion and several small dwellings, stable, etc.; on lot No. 7 a stone house and barn, well shaded, etc. For further particulars apply to C. H. & H. P. Muirhead, No. 205 S. Sixth street.

M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers,
5 27s3t Nos. 139 and 141 S. FOURTH Street.

REAL ESTATE.—THOMAS & SONS' SALE.—Modern Three-story Brick Dwelling, No. 1534 Christian street, west of Fifteenth street. On Tuesday, June 13, 1871, at 12 o'clock, noon, will be sold at public sale, at the Philadelphia Exchange, all that modern three-story brick messuage, with two-story back building, and lot of ground, situate on the south side of Christian street, 88 feet 6 inches east of Sixteenth street, No. 1534; containing in front on Christian street 16 feet, and extending in depth 78 feet to a 5 feet wide alley, with the privilege thereof. It has parlor, dining-room, and kitchen on the first floor; gas, bath, hot and cold water, cooking-range, etc.

M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers,
5 27 s3t Nos. 139 and 141 S. FOURTH Street.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION

REAL ESTATE.—THOMAS & SONS' SALE.—Modern three-story Brick Dwelling, No. 767 S. Seventeenth street, above Catharine street. On Tuesday, June 13, 1871, at 12 o'clock, noon, will be sold at public sale, at the Philadelphia Exchange, all that modern three-story brick messuage, with two-story brick back building and lot of ground, situate on the east side of Seventeenth street, above Catharine street, No. 767; containing in front on Seventeenth street 16 feet, and extending in depth 62 feet to a 3 feet wide alley, leading into and from Catharine street, with the privilege thereof. The house is in good order and has the modern conveniences; parlor, dining room, winter and summer kitchens, with green house above; gas, bath, hot and cold water, cooking ranges, heater, etc. Subject to a ground rent of $54 a year. Immediate possession. $1000 may remain on mortgage.

M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers,
5 27 s3t Nos. 139 and 141 S. FOURTH Street.

REAL ESTATE.—THOMAS & SONS' SALE.—Modern Three-story Brick Residence, N. W. corner of Eighteenth and Girard avenue. On Tuesday, June 13, 1871, at 12 o'clock, noon, will be sold at public sale, at the Philadelphia Exchange, all that modern three-story brick messuage, with three-story back building, and lot of ground, situate at the N. W. corner of Girard avenue and Eighteenth street, Twenty-ninth ward; containing in front on Girard avenue 20 feet, and extending in depth 96 feet, including on the rear end thereof a 3 feet wide alley. The house has 11 rooms, bath and store-rooms, gas, hot and cold water, furnace, range, underground drainage, etc. Terms—$4000 may remain on mortgage.

M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers,
6 3 s2t Nos. 139 and 141 S. FOURTH Street.

REAL ESTATE.—THOMAS & SONS' SALE.—Three-story Brick Dwelling, No. 2026 Winter street, between Race and Vine streets. On Tuesday, June 20, 1871, at 12 o'clock, noon, will be sold at public sale, at the Philadelphia Exchange, all that three-story brick messuage, with one-story kitchen and lot of ground, situate on the south side of Winter street, 232 feet 1½ inches west of Twentieth street, No. 2026; containing in front on Winter street 15 feet 4½ inches, and extending in depth 55 feet 6 inches. House has gas, etc. Terms—Cash. Clear of all incumbrance. Immediate possession. Keys at No. 1523 Vine street.

M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers,
6 3s3t Nos. 139 and 141 S. FOURTH Street.

REAL ESTATE.—THOMAS & SONS' SALE.—Three-story brick Dwelling, No. 910 Fitzwater street, west of Ninth street. On Tuesday, June 27, 1871, at 12 o'clock, noon, will be sold at public sale, at the Philadelphia Exchange, all that three-story brick messuage and lot of ground, situate on the south side of Fitzwater street, corner of Montcalm street, No. 910; containing in front on Fitzwater street 15 feet, and extending in depth 45 feet to a 3 feet wide alley, leading into and from Montcalm street. Terms—$1500 may remain on mortgage.

M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers,
6 10 s3t Nos. 139 and 141 S. FOURTH Street.

REAL ESTATE.—THOMAS & SONS' SALE.—Three-story Brick Dwelling, No. 2107 Cuthbert street, between Filbert and Arch streets. On Tuesday, June 13, 1871, at 12 o'clock, noon, will be sold at public sale, at the Philadelphia Exchange, all that three-story brick dwelling and lot of ground, situate on the south side of Cuthbert street, 58 feet west of Twenty-first street, No. 2107; containing in front 14 feet and in depth 28 feet. Subject to a yearly ground rent of $30.

M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers,
1t Nos. 139 and 141 S. FOURTH Street.

CITY ORDINANCES.

COMMON COUNCIL OF PHILADELPHIA
CLERK'S OFFICE,
PHILADELPHIA, June 2, 1871.

In accordance with a resolution adopted by the Common Council of the City of Philadelphia on Thursday, the first day of June, 1871, the annexed bill, entitled "An ordinance to authorize a loan for the construction of culverts and for police purposes," is hereby published for public information.

JOHN ECKSTEIN,
Clerk of Common Council.

AN ORDINANCE

TO AUTHORIZE A LOAN FOR THE CONSTRUCTION OF CULVERTS AND FOR POLICE PURPOSES.

Section 1. The Select and Common Councils of the City of Philadelphia do ordain, That the Mayor of Philadelphia be and he is hereby authorized to borrow at not less than par, on the credit of the city, from time to time, four hundred and twenty-five thousand dollars, to be applied as follows, viz:—First. For the construction of culverts, one hundred and twenty-five thousand dollars. Second. For the purchase of ground and the erection and extension of buildings for Police Station-houses, three hundred thousand dollars. For which interest, not to exceed the rate of six per cent. per annum, shall be paid half yearly, on the first days of January and July, at the office of the City Treasurer. The principal of said loan shall be payable and paid at the expiration of thirty years from the date of the same, and not before, without the consent of the holders thereof; and the certificates therefor, in the usual form of the certificates of City Loan, shall be issued in such amounts as the lenders may require, but not for any fractional part of one hundred dollars; or, if required, in amounts of five hundred or one thousand dollars; and it shall be expressed in said certificates that the loan therein mention, and the interest thereof, are payable free from all taxes.

Section 2. Whenever any loan shall be made by virtue thereof, there shall be, by force of this ordinance, annually appropriated out of the income of the corporate estates and from the sum raised by taxation, a sum sufficient to pay the interest on said certificates; and the further sum of three-tenths of one per centum on the par value of such certificates so issued shall be appropriated quarterly out of said income and taxes to a sinking fund, which fund and its accumulations are hereby especially pledged for the redemption and payment of said certificates.

RESOLUTION TO PUBLISH A LOAN BILL.

Resolved, That the Clerk of Common Council be authorized to publish in two daily newspapers of this city, daily for four weeks, the ordinance presented to Common Council on Thursday, June 1, 1871, entitled "An ordinance to authorize a loan for the construction of culverts and for police purposes;" and that the said Clerk, at the stated meeting of Councils after the expiration of four weeks from the first day of said publication, shall present to this Council one of each of said newspapers for every day in which the same shall have been made. 6 2 24t

FURNITURE.

FURNITURE.

The undersigned most respectfully announces to his patrons, friends, and the public generally, that in anticipation of extensive alterations and improvements to his store and warerooms, he will offer a balance of his entire stock of FURNITURE

At Greatly Reduced Prices

All of which is warranted fully as well made as made to order.

He adopts this method of giving purchasers an portunity of

Extremely Low Prices

In preference to having a sale at auction.

A cordial invitation is hereby extended to all who are in need of first-class goods.

C. VOLLMER,
Manufacturer of Cabinet Furniture,
No. 1108 CHESNUT STREET,
5 5 stuth2m PHILADELPHIA.

JOSEPH H. CAMPION (late Moore & Campion),
WILLIAM SMITH, RICHARD R. CAMPION.

SMITH & CAMPION,
Manufacturers of
FINE FURNITURE, UPHOLSTERINGS, AND INTERIOR HOUSE DECORATIONS,
No. 249 SOUTH THIRD Street.
Manufactory, Nos. 215 and 217 LEVANT Street, Philadelphia. 215

COAL.

R. P. OWEN & CO.,
COAL DEALERS,
FILBERT STREET WHARF,
SCHUYLKILL. 3 10 1y†

SNOWDON & RAU'S COAL DEPOT, CORNER DILLWYN and WILLOW Streets.—Lehigh and Schuylkill COAL, prepared expressly for family use at the lowest cash prices. 1 12

AUCTION SALES.

M. THOMAS & SONS, AUCTIONEERS, NOS. 139 and 141 S. FOURTH Street.

SALE OF STOCKS AND REAL ESTATE,
On Tuesday,
June 13, at 12 o'clock, noon, at the Exchange, will include—

Darby, Delaware county, Pa.—Tract of Land.
Carpenter's Island—Meadow Land.
Darby, Delaware county—Two Lots.
Arch Street, No. 731—Valuable Residence.
Holmesburg, Twenty-third ward—Country Seat, 23 acres, "Crystal Springs."
Ninth Street (North), No. 909—Hand-in-Hand Engine House.
Front and Green, S. E. corner—Business Stand.
Arch Street, No. 830—Valuable Store and Dwelling.
Claymont, Delaware—Country Seat, 11 acres.
Fourth Street (South), No. 1008—Brick Dwelling.
Harmony Street, No. 429—Frame Dwelling.
Church Street, near Main—Germantown Residence, Mill, Machinery, and 2 acres.
Fifteenth Street (South), No. 509—Modern Dwelling.
Thirty-ninth Street (North), No. 113—Dwelling.
Eighteenth and Girard Avenue, N. W. Corner—Residence.
Lombard, No. 1035—Washington Engine House.
Eighth Street (North), Nos. 328 and 330—Ten Dwellings.
Ridge Avenue, No. 2010—Store and Dwelling.
Seventeenth Street (South), No. 767—Modern Dwelling.
Cuthbert Street, No. 2017—Dwelling.
Jasper and Ella Streets, S. E. Corner—Tavern and Dwelling.
Jasper Street, Nos. 2313 to 2319—Four Dwellings.
Eleventh and Anita Streets, N. E. Corner—Reliance Engine House.
Cumberland Street, S. E of Almond—Lot.
Adams Street, S. E of Almond—Lot.
Emlen Street, N. W. of Almond—Lot.
Almond Street, S. W. of Cumberland—Lot.
Starr Street, Nos 2020 and 2024—2 Dwellings.
Norris Street, No. 1046—Genteel Dwelling.
Christian, No. 1534—Modern Dwelling.
Dauphin Street, No. 414—2 Dwellings.
Otis Street, Nos. 612 and 614—Factory and 2 Dwellings.
Huntingdon and Sepviva Streets—Lot.
Huntingdon, West of Tulip—Lot.
Belgrade Street, Northeast of Somerset—Lot.
Eighteenth and Bainbridge, Northeast Corner—Store and Dwelling.
Clinton Street, North of York—Lot.
Ella, Nos. 517 to 525—5 Dwellings.
Otis Street, Nos. 535 and 537—Tavern and Dwellings.
Columbia Street, near Fifth, Camden—Lot.
Columbia Street, Camden—Lot.
Estate of Ann Coulter—Valuable Lots on Chelten avenue, School, Winona, Coulter, Penn, Queen, Hansberry, Laurens, Morris, and Wayne streets, and Wissahickon and Pulaski avenues.
Particulars in catalogues at the auction rooms.
1867 shares Pennsylvania Railroad Co.
800 shares Westmoreland Coal Co.
$7000 Western Pennsylvania Railroad.
$5000 Philadelphia and Erie Railroad Co.
$5400 Pittsburg and Connellsville Railroad.
23 shares Central Transportation Co.
25 shares Greenwich Improvement Co.
25 shares Howard Fire and Marine Insurance Co.
$1000 Union Pacific Railway Co. 6 per cent.
100 shares Empire Transportation Co.
25 shares National Bank of the Republic.
1400 shares McClintockville Petroleum Co.
$1000 Indianapolis and Vincennes Railroad. [6 9 3t
Catalogues now ready.

Recorder's Sale, by order of the Court of Common Pleas.

VALUABLE WATCH MOVEMENTS.
On Friday Morning,
June 16, at 10 o'clock, about 800 Watch Movements of the Philadelphia Watch Company.
Catalogues now ready. 6 1 13t

HENRY W. & B. SCOTT, JR., AUCTIONEERS No. 1129 CHESNUT Street (Girard Row).

THOMAS BIRCH & SON, AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS, No. 1110 CHESNUT Street; rear entrance No. 1107 Sansom street.

Sale at No. 1522 Lombard street.
HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, BRUSSELS, INGRAIN, AND OENETIAN CARPETS, CHINA, GLASSWARE, ETC.
On Monday Morning,
June 12, at 20 o'clock, at No. 1522 Lombard street, will be sold the entire furniture of parlor, dining-room, chambers, and kitchen. 6 9 2t

BUNTING, DURBOROW & CO., AUCTIONEERS, Nos. 232 and 234 MARKET street, corner of Bank street. Successors to John B. Myers & Co.

LARGE SALE OF FRENCH AND OTHER EUROPEAN DRY GOODS.
On Monday Morning,
June 12, at 10 o'clock, on 4 months' credit. 6 6 5t

SALE OF 2000 CASES BOOTS, SHOES, HATS, TRAVELLING BAGS, ETC.
On Tuesday Morning,
June 13, at 10 o'clock, on 4 months' credit. 6 7 5t

SHERIFF'S SALE.

By order of William R. Leeds, Esq., High Sheriff of the city and county of Philadelphia, under and by virtue of divers writs of Fieri Facias to him directed, BUNTING, DURBOROW & CO., Auctioneers, will sell at Public Vendue or Auction,
On Wednesday,
June 14, 1871, at 10 o'clock A. M., at the store of Peabody & Weston, No. 723 Chesnut street, for cash, the entire stock of carpetings, mattings, etc., together with the lease, good-will, and fixtures of store. Taken in execution and to be sold as the property of Peabody & Weston.

WM. R. LEEDS, Sheriff.
SHERIFF'S OFFICE, Philadelphia, May 30. 6 8 5t

LARGE SALE OF FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC DRY GOODS,
On Thursday morning,
June 15, at 10 o'clock, on four months' credit. 6 9 5t

SALE OF CARPETINGS, OIL CLOTHS, 500 ROLLS WHITE AND RED CHECK CANTON MATTINGS, ETC.,
On Friday Morning,
June 16, at 11 o'clock, on four months credit. 6 10 5t

BY BARRITT & CO., AUCTIONEERS CASH AUCTION HOUSE,
No. 230 MARKET Street, corner of Bank street.
Cash advanced on consignments without extra charge. 11 24§

Peremptory Sale.
On Tuesday Morning,
June 13, commencing at 10 o'clock, by catalogue, to close a concern, as follows:—
100 cases and cartons Straw Goods, 200 lots assorted Dry Goods, Hosiery, Notions, Clothing, etc. Also, large stock Umbrellas, Hats, Caps, etc. Also, stock of White Goods. Also, large stock miscellaneous Goods, suited for city and country retailers. Catalogues ready early morning of sale. 6 10 2t

Regular Sale.
SALE 1000 CASES BOOTS, SHOES, BROGANS, HATS, CAPS, ETC.
On Wednesday Morning,
June 14, at 10 o'clock, on four months' credit. Also, 35 cases men's fine city-made patent leather, buff, and calf Congress Boots, to which we call the particular attention of buyers. 6 10 3t

LIPPINCOTT, SON & CO., AUCTIONEERS, Nos. 221 MARKET and 210 CHURCH Street.

CONCERT HALL AUCTION ROOMS, No. 1219 CHESNUT Street.
T. A. McCLELLAND, AUCTIONEER.
Personal attention given to sales of household furniture at dwellings.
Public sales of furniture at the Auction Rooms, No. 1219 Chesnut street, every Monday and Thursday.
For particulars see "Public Ledger."
N. B.—A superior class of furniture at private sale

HENRY MOLTEN, AUCTIONEER BY HENRY MOLTEN & CO.,
Salesroom, Nos. 21 and 23 MERCER Street, New York.

REGULAR TRADE SALE
OF
FUR AND WOOL HATS,
LADIES' AND GENTS' READY-MADE FURS, STRAW, FELT, AND VELVET GOODS,
Every THURSDAY during the season.
Cash advances made on consignments without additional charges. 2 8

CUMBERLAND NAILS

$4·75 Per Keg.

These Nails are known to be the best in the market

All Nails, no waste, and cost no more than other brands.

Each keg warranted to contain 100 pounds of Nails.

Also, a large assortment of fine Hinges, Locks, and Knobs. Solid Bronze, suitable for first-class buildings, at the great

Cheap-for-Cash Hardware Store
OF
J. B. SHANNON,
3 14 tuths† No. 1009 MARKET Street.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

THE COAL TRADE.

The Condition of Trade and Production—The Operators' Call to the Buyers—The Lehigh Region and its Inactivity—The Complete Tonnage for the Week—Quotations, Etc.

There is but little of general interest to report this week in connection with the anthracite coal trade. The large production of the various regions is now being steadily put upon the market, and the quantity is in excess of the demand and tends to a weakening of prices. This is at least temporarily good for the consumers but bad for the operators, who are consequently calling lustily in all directions for the dealers to come and buy now. The operators say that the poorness of the demand is caused by the holding off of the buyers in expectation of a still lower rate next month, and they warn the buyers that if they still persist in holding off in a body, and then rush in in a body when lower prices do come, that the lower prices will no longer continue low, but will immediately border on the high, because the legitimate demand will be as much as the greatest capacity of mines and roads can possibly supply. This is on account of the great depletion of the market previous to a resumption of work, and any great increase of this demand from the cause suggested will have the predicted effect. By so holding off, say the operators, the dealers in trying to save themselves will cut their own throats.

While this reasoning is all true to a certain extent, taking it for granted that the dealers are holding off in a body, and eventually intend to rush into the market in a body at the moment of time which they consider most appropriate, it must be remembered that other causes can also account for the lack of demand, at least to some extent. One of these is the fact that this season of the year is not the most favorable for sales to those who lay in large stocks; another, the immense production which has suddenly been put upon the market; and, still another, the injury to the regular demand occasioned by the late prolonged strike.

The remains of the suspension in the Lehigh region still continues without immediate prospect of resumption, both men and operators appearing to be in a chronic bad humor which prevents conciliation. The Lehigh operators held a meeting in this city during the week, and adjourned after resolving to hold to their previous terms, and not to meet again until they were agreed to by the men. The men in this region have always received a slightly higher rate of wages than what was paid elsewhere, on account of a peculiar formation of the coal. This advance the company refuses to pay, and the private operators hold to the terms of the company. The men say that they are leaving the region and going to other points to obtain employment, but this is doubted, because the number of miners out of employment in the other regions is more than sufficient for the wants of the particular region, and because if they did go they would elsewhere not have the excuse to demand the slight advance for which they are holding out, and to which they say they are entitled on account of the greater difficulty of mining in the particular Lehigh mines in question. The company claims that it offers higher wages than are now paid anywhere else in the coal fields, and these the men will not accept.

A comical instance of partial resumption is, however, reported from Lehigh, which is the case of one man at the Hazleton mines, who has accepted the operators' offer and gone to work. He goes in the mines to work every morning, works all day, comes out at night, and, strange to relate, is not molested by the men. This last is at least a small good sign of the times in the region.

We have tidings from the upper region of a *per capita* tax of six dollars imposed by the officers of the W. B. A. upon the men to meet the expenses of the late suspension. This tax is payable on the nearest pay-day. This is a rather heavy share, considering that it is mainly for the benefit of the leaders, for the payment of their "travelling expenses" and the like, and considering also, as the Scranton *Republican* shrewdly suggests, that it is much larger than the need, since the W. B. A. claims a membership of 30,000, on which a *per capita* tax of six dollars would net the neat sum of $810,000. This the men should consider before making payment.

The trade at this port has been good at weak prices. Vessels have been in very good supply at the lowest freight quotations.

The following is the complete summary of the trade for the past week, as reported for the Pottsville *Miners' Journal* of to-day:—

	1870.		1871.		INC. & DEC.
	WEEK.	TOTAL.	WEEK.	TOTAL.	
Anthracite.					
P. & R. R....	23,813	1,086,163	113,561	971,321	d114,852
Sch. Canal...	2,803	67,938	34,964	186,055	118,118
L. Val. R.R.E.	63,525	1,375,361	25,973	542,885	d832,476
L.V.R.R Nth	6,516	127,417	4,479	44,453	d82,964
L. & S. R. R.	21,867	396,518	39,239	309,054	d87,464
L. Canal.....	20,498	100,901	12,076	36,604	d64,297
Scr'ton Sth	39,399		26,868		d937,545
do Nth	16,418	1,026,014	14,404	88,468	
Pa.CoalCo...	25,720	453,820	16,159	42,665	
do. Canal..	360	4,658	236	236	d415,571
D.& H.Cal...	52,720	455,259	37,236	59,521	
D.&H.R.R.E	6,164	182,579	6,641	61,092	
do. do.W	2,063	33,970	1,213	19,986	d672,941
do. do. S.	12,715	168,831	5,092	44,117	
Pa. Canal..		55,243			55,243
WyomingNh.					
Shamokin....	6,954	132,888	10,519	256,501	173,383
Trevorton...	2,274	33,741			d33,741
Lykens V.Co.	4,766	22,570	2,263	29,812	7,242
Big Lick Col.	2,077	14,051	2,794	45,781	31,730
Williamston.	4,442	101,569	6,280	83,143	d17,935
	314,894	5,827,376	355,997	2,804,937	
		2,804,937	314,894		
		3,022,439	41,103		
Bituminous.					
Broad Top...	6,669	127,402	8,594	158,249	30,847
B. & O. R. R.	19,956	313,945	29,409	461,623	147,675
Ches.& O.Ca.	17,616	142,736	19,768	210,811	78,075
	44,241	584,083	57,771	830,683	
Tot'l,all kind	359,135	6,411,469	413,768	3,635,930	
		3,635,630	359,135		
		2,775,839	54,633		

The following are the prices of coal by the cargo at Port Richmond for the week ending June 9, 1871: Schuylkill red ash, $5·25@5·50; Schuylkill white ash, lump, $4·25@4·50; do. do., steamboat, $4·50; do. do., broken, $4·50@4·75; do. do., egg, $4·75; do. do., stove, $4·75@5; do. do., chesnut, $4@4·25; Shenandoah lump, $4·50; do. steamboat, $4·50; do. broken, $4·75; do. egg, $5; do. stove, $5; do. chesnut, $4·25.

The following are the current rates of freights from Port Richmond for the week ending June 9, 1871:—Bath, $2·50; Portland, $2·50; Amesbury, $2·75; Braintree, $2·80; Boston, $2·25@2·50; Danversport, $2·40 and dis.; Fall River, $2; Gloucester, $2·50; Medford, $3; Somerset, $2@2·50; Milton, $2·50; Nantucket, $2·25; Salem, $2·25@2·50; Providence, $1·90@2; Warren, $2; Bridgeport, $1·75; Norwich, $2; New London, $1·95; New Haven, $1·75@1·90; South Norwalk, $1·80; Brooklyn, $1·25@1·40; New York, $1·25@1·40; Jersey City, $1·40; Norfolk, 90c.; Richmond, $1 40.

THE "UNTERRIFIED."

They Meet in Secret Conclave and Pick Out the City Candidates.

Yesterday afternoon, at the Washington Hotel, a very important meeting of leading Democrats was held to select candidates for the city offices which are to be filled at the coming election. All the arrangements were conducted with the utmost secrecy, in order not to alarm their opponents and the various candidates for the nominations which they were then to unofficially make. Letters of invitation were sent to two of the most prominent Democrats in each ward, requesting them to be present, and with but few exceptions they were accepted.

Among the "prominent" Democrats present were:—Dr. Nebinger, Second ward; Sam. Josephs, Third ward; 'Squire McMullin, Fourth ward; Lewis C. Cassidy, Fifth ward; Timothy Sloan, Sixth ward; Lewis Geigan, Seventh ward; Harry Monaghan, Eighth ward; Thomas Fay, Eleventh ward; Lieutenant Thomas (police), Thirteenth ward; Peter Armbruster, Fourteenth ward; William V. McGrath, Fifteenth ward; George Hetzel, Sixteenth ward; Alderman Devlin, Seventeenth ward; Thomas Flood, Nineteenth ward; Albert Boileau and Al. Schofield, Twentieth ward; Thomas Worrell, Twenty-third ward; Isaac Leech, Twenty-fourth ward.

Chief Mulholland was present, and, it is said, was the arranger of the affair, and had the invitations distributed through the medium of the police.

The following nominations were made unanimously:—

For Mayor—James S. Biddle.
" District Attorney—Furman Sheppard.
" Judge of the District Court—Wm. S. Price.
" City Solicitor—George M. Dallas.

The nominations for Treasurer, City Controller, City Commissioner, Prothonotary, and Coroner were not decided, committees being appointed in each case to wait upon some of the candidates and request them to withdraw in favor of some certain one. The committee on the Controllership is to call upon Mr. E. G. Woodward, Mayor's Clerk, and a strong candidate, and ask him to withdraw in favor of William J. Harolson, but he says "he won't," conscious that he will have the most votes in the convention.

Resolutions, decidedly worded, were adopted, declaring that no person who had been connected with any of the recent "Commission Bills" which were brought up in the Legislature, or had ever been connected with the Building Commission, should ever be a candidate for any municipal office.

When the names of John Robbins for Mayor, and Thomas J. Barger for Solicitor, were mentioned, they were quickly dropped, upon a manifest disapproval by the meeting.

PHOTOGRAPHIC.

The National Convention of Photographers—The Proceedings This Morning.

The fourth day's session of the Convention of the National Photographic Association began this morning at 10 o'clock.

After the meeting had been called to order Mr. M. A. Root exhibited three relics of photography made in the year 1841. Many other curiosities were shown.

After the transaction of some unimportant matters Mr. Elrod, of St. Louis, spoke of a fraud which he said was practised on every photographer in the country. He said that when a photographer applies to a dry goods or some other establishment and desires to rent the third floor for the purpose of taking pictures, he is informed by the proprietor that it could not be done because the presence of such an establishment would increase the rate of insurance. This is a fraud. There is no more danger from fire in the photographic process than any other business.

The Surveyor of the Board of Underwriters of Louisville has informed me that, after a thorough inspection, there is no particular danger connected with the business. He suggested a Mutual Photographers' Insurance Society as a remedy for the evil complained of.

The idea was seconded by Messrs. Lomas, of Watkins, N. Y.; Fitzgibbon, of St. Louis; Trask, of Philadelphia, and others, all the speakers referring to the fact that the Insurance companies raised the rates on buildings occupied in part by photographers. A motion to appoint a committee to report on the subject was adopted, and the President appointed Messrs. Elrod, of Louisville, Truxel, of Brooklyn, and Perkins, of Baltimore.

On motion of Mr. S. Y. Bell, of New York, the following telegram was ordered to be forwarded to New York in connection with the unveiling of the Morse statue:—

> The National Photographic Association now assembled at Philadelphia, June 10, 1871, 10 A. M., join with united and hearty accord in honoring New York's favorite son and the world's great benefactor, Professor S. F. B. Morse, famous in art, distinguished in photography, and immortalized in telegraph.
>
> ABRAHAM BOGARDUS, President.
>
> E. L. WILSON, Secretary.

Of course the resolution was adopted, and Mr. Southwood in seconding the motion spoke of that day in 1840, when in a little back attic of a house in New York he made a visit to a man who had since become famous. That man was working away patiently and industriously with a battery, and a drum around which was wound four miles of wire. He had his peculiar alphabet with its dots and dashes in the little room, studying and improving it. This same man had brought from Europe a few months previous the daguerreotype process, and with it he took pictures in this land before the King of France even knew of it. This man whom the whole world honors was no other than Professor S. F. B. Morse.

Mr. Fitzgibbon then moved that three cheers and a tiger be given. This was done with tremendous effect.

It was also decided to send a copy of the despatch to Mr. Anthony, of New York.

Several photographs taken twenty-five years ago were shown by Mr. Dabbs of this city.

On motion of Mr. Hawkins a vote was passed thanking the Chairman for the able manner in which he presided over the deliberations. Mr. Dabbs received also a vote of thanks.

Mr. Southworth suggested the delivering of half-hour lectures in the ante-room, on subjects connected with the art, at the next convention.

The convention passed votes of thanks to the secretaries, and also a vote of thanks to the reporters, the citizens of Philadelphia, and Professor Morton for his lecture on "Light."

The secretary read a communication from Lyman G. Bigelow, in which he expressed his most sincere thanks for the many expressions of appreciation tendered.

The Secretary said that he had heard whisperings around that the committee who awarded the Scovel medal had been tampered with. This is most untrue. No one ever approached the committee. They awarded the medal with conscienciousness, and if an error was made it was not intentional.

Mr. Southworth moved that the association accord an honorable mention to the Lennox Glass Company for the perfection to which they have brought the manufacture of porcelain.

Mr. Wilson said that he had large experience in skylights and the Lennox Company has made a very improved glass for such purposes. He would like Mr. Southwood to incorporate the fact in his resolution.

The suggestion was accepted and the motion adopted.

Mr. Pitman, of Carthage, Illinois, moved that at the next meeting pictures be thrown on a screen for criticism. Agreed to.

Mr. Baker, of Buffalo, called up the motion that the election of officers be hereafter by ballot. Agreed to.

The Secretary read a notice that he would introduce a resolution next meeting looking to changes in the Constitution and by-laws of the association.

President Bogardus here announced the Relief Fund committee as follows:—Samuel Holmes, of New York; Edward Anthony, of New York; and Mr. Black, of Baston.

Also, the committee on the Scovel-Holmes medals:—Messrs. Gutekunst, Trask, Moore, Fennimore, Broadbent, and Collins.

A motion was made to adjourn *sine die*, and before it was put the president said:—

> I feel that we have had a good reason. We have talked photography more at this than any other session, and have had important papers on our art read. Most of us have learned something. Some have come here and said they have learned nothing. You must remember one thing if you pour water on a live plant it will thrive, but if you will pour it on a dead one it the faster will rot. Something depends on the man himself, you know. If a man learns nothing, it is because it is his own fault. I now, gentlemen, on leaving you express to you my most sincere thanks for the many acts of kindness shown me. I bid you good-bye.

The convention then adjourned to meet again on the 7th of May, 1872, in St. Louis.

THE MORTALITY OF THE CITY.—The number of deaths in the city for the week ending at noon today was 292, being a decrease of 14 from those of last week, and 14 more than those of the corresponding period of last year. Of these, 142 were adults; 150 were minors: 227 were born in the United States, 90 were foreign, 22 were people of color, and 7 were from the country. Of this number, 34 died of consumption of the lungs; 14 of disease of the heart; 2 of marasmus; 10 of old age; 7 of typhoid fever; 11 of convulsions; 8 of scarlet fever; 16 of inflammation of the lungs; 2 of congestion of the brain; and 22 of debility.

The deaths were divided as follows among the different wards:—

Wards.		*Wards.*	
First	9	Sixteenth	6
Second	10	Seventeenth	7
Third	9	Eighteenth	11
Fourth	12	Nineteenth	26
Fifth	7	Twentieth	38
Sixth	3	Twenty-first	2
Seventh	22	Twenty-second	6
Eighth	9	Twenty-third	11
Ninth	3	Twenty-fourth	7
Tenth	4	Twenth-fifth	7
Eleventh	6	Twenth-sixth	20
Twelfth	3	Twenty-seventh	13
Thirteenth	2	Twenty-eighth	2
Fourteenth	11	Unknown	7
Fifteenth	19		
Total			292

POLICE ITEMS.—Lieutenant McGuffin yesterday arrested John Hamilton, aged 28, at Upland, two miles below Chester, for the theft of a watch and clothing, valued at $150, from McLaughlin's Hotel, at Broad and Race streets. Alderman Jones committed him to answer.

William Black neglected his long-suffering wife for one Bridget Lally, and was yesterday, upon the oath of his spouse, arrested and held to answer for neglecting her.

Officer English last night found a Charles Shaw "so-so," wandering about a fire near Arch street wharf. He thought himself upon an island, for upon every side that he approached he discovered water. In this maudlin state the confused man was taken home.

David Gray, a colored man, dumped a night-cart at Twenty-third and Callowhill streets, for which Alderman Pancoast committed him. Michael McNally, one of his colaborers, discovered his horse exhausted; he resorted to the expedient of putting a noose about his head and tying it to the cart ahead of him, by which means the horse was dragged along and almost strangled. Alderman Pancoast sent him below too.

ATTENTION IS CALLED to the strawberry festival for the benefit of the Homœopathic Hospital, held by the ladies this afternoon and evening at Concert Hall. It is earnestly requested that the friends of the above-named institution and citizens generally will avail themselves of this pleasant opportunity of aiding a noble charity while enjoying themselves. Give the ladies a call.

SAD ACCIDENT.—This morning, about 8 o'clock, as a son of the Rev. Charles Henson was crossing Master street, below Broad, he was knocked down and run over by one of the passenger railway cars. His foot was crushed so badly that it was found necessary to amputate the limb below the knee.

SPECIAL SERVICES will be held to-morrow in the Eleventh Street M. E. Church at 10·30 A. M., 4 and 8 P. M. Mr. Samuel Halstead and the Praying Band, of New York, will have charge. 6·30 out-door services at the corner of Eleventh and Washington avenue.

AT FIVE O'CLOCK.—From this date, Messrs. Young, Smyth, Field & Co., No. 429 Market street, will close their store at 5 o'clock on all days save Saturday, and on that day at 3 o'clock. This rule will be in force until the 15th of August.

THIRD EDITION

MATTERS AT WASHINGTON.

The Defaulting Disbursing Officer.

Politics in New Hampshire.

The Legislative Struggle

The Morse Celebration.

FROM NEW ENGLAND.

[BY ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

Exclusively to The Evening Telegraph.

The Political Excitement in New Hampshire.

CONCORD, N. H., June 10.—After an all night's session spent in ingenious parliamentary delayings on a call for the previous question on Mr Bingham's resolution to notify the Senate that the House was organized, a vote was reached at six o'clock this morning, and passed by a vote of 148 yeas to 123 nays. The question then reverted on Mr. Bingham's original motion, to notify the Senate of the organization of the House, which was passed, 147 to 121. Mr. Bingham then offered a resolution that the House is now ready to meet the Senate in joint convention to fill vacancies, and moved the previous question. After consultation with the leaders on the Republican side, Mr. Bingham withdrew his motion for the previous question, and it was agreed that no opposition should be made to the resolution, provided that Mr. Scott, Republican, of Keene, be allowed to vote on his arrival today, as expected, and that the ballot shall be kept open until his arrival, or information from him. With this understanding the resolution of Mr. Bingham passed without opposition. At 7·15 A. M. a recess was taken until 10 A. M. Many members were sleeping during the tedious session, and had to be aroused by watchful friends to vote on the questions as put.

FROM WASHINGTON.

[BY ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

Exclusively to The Evening Telegraph.

The Defaulting Disbursing Officer.

WASHINGTON, June 10.—The examination of the accounts of F. A. Macartney, late Disbursing Officer of the Post Office Department, has not yet been completed, but the Postmaster-General is satisfied the deficiency is not more than $30,000, and that the assignments and the sufficiency of the sureties will fully satisfy the Government.

Government Weather Report.

WAR DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER, WASHINGTON, June 10—10·30 A. M.—Synopsis for the past twenty-four hours:—The barometer has risen somewhat at the Pacific and Rocky Mountain stations. The area of highest pressure has moved eastward since Friday morning, and now extends from South Carolina to New York. The barometer has entirely recovered in the Eastern States. The falling barometer indicated yesterday morning in the Missouri valley has moved to the north-northeast, with heavy rain from Nebraska and Lakes Huron and Superior, followed at the present by clearing weather west of Indiana. A severe storm of rain and wind was reported from the coast of Texas on Friday afternoon, and the rain has extended into Arkansas. Easterly winds are at present reported from the Middle Atlantic coast. Southerly winds prevail from Louisiana and Missouri and Ohio.

Probabilities.—The rain will probably extend up the Mississippi valley, with cloudy and threatening weather from the Ohio valley to Lake Huron to-night. Falling barometer with light winds and increasing calmness is probable for the Southern States. The hazy weather on Lake Ontario will probably spread over the New England States, with cloudy weather to-night. The winds on the upper lakes will probably abate in force.

FROM NEW YORK.

[BY ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

Exclusively to the Evening Telegraph.

The Morse Celebration.

NEW YORK, June 10.—In connection with the inauguration of the Morse statue a complimentary excursion, tendered by L. G. Tillotson & Co. to the telegraphic fraternity, took place this morning at 10 o'clock. Fully two thousand telegraphists, including delegates from several States, embarked on the steamer James Fisk, Jr., decorated with flags, and with music by the band of the 55th Regiment. The boat steamed away, followed by cheering from a crowd ashore. The excursionists will return at 1 o'clock and participate in the ceremonies at Central Park.

The Committee of Councils from Philadelphia

consists of John Fareira, William F. Miller, Dr. W. W. Burnell, W. Fisher Mitchell, N. J. Nead, Shepherd C. Young, Hebner C. Robinson.

New York Bank Statement.

NEW YORK, June 10.—The following changes appear in the weekly bank statement just published:—

Loans increased	$2,008,013
Specie decreased	1,073,727
Deposits increased	510,817
Circulation decreased	228,312
Legal-tenders decreased	498,332

FROM NEW ENGLAND.

[BY ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

Exclusively to The Evening Telegraph.

The Political Struggle in New Hampshire.

CONCORD, N. H., June 10.—At 11·30 A. M. the Senate and House met in joint convention to fill vacancies. In the Senate the Speaker announced the constitutional candidates to be for district number one, Daniel Moony and W. R. Martin, and called upon the members to prepare their ballots. The Secretary of State made return of the votes for Governor and Councillors, which return was referred to a committee.

FROM THE STATE.

[BY ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

Exclusively to The Evening Telegraph.

Fatal Accident.

POTTSVILLE, June 10.—A son of Joseph Derr, aged fourteen years, was run over and instantly killed in attempting to jump on a coal train here to-day.

Heavy Sentences.

PITTSBURG, June 10.—County Commissioners McLee and Heely, who pleaded guilty to receiving bribes for granting liquor licenses, were sentenced this morning each to a fine of $2000 and imprisonment in the workhouse for one year.

New York Produce Market.

NEW YORK, June 10.—Cotton steady. Flour steady; sales 9000 bbls. State at $5·60@6·90; Ohio at $6·60@6·95; Western at $5·60@7·25. Wheat firmer; sales 35,000 bushels spring at $1·56, afloat. Corn; sales 42,000 bushels common mixed Western at 71@73c.; good to choice do. 74@75c. Oats steady; Western and Ohio at 66@70c; sales 16,000 bushels. Beef dull. Pork firm; new mess, $15·37½@15·75. Lard firm; steam-rendered, 9@10⅛c.; kettle, 10⅜c. Whisky quiet and steady.

Baltimore Produce Market.

BALTIMORE, June 10.—Cotton firmer; we quote middling uplands at 19¼@19c¼.; low middlings, 18¾@18¾c. Flour in fair demand and unchanged. Wheat dull; prime to choice red, $1·82@1·90; Ohio and Indiana, $1·60@1·60; choice white, $1·80@1·90. Corn—Southern white scarce and firm at 81@84c.; Southern yellow dull at 69@74c. Oats nominal at 70@74c. Mess Pork quiet at $16·50. Bacon firmer; shoulders, 7½c.; rib sides, 9c.; clear rib sides, 9½c.; sugar-cured hams, 16@17c. Lard steady at 11@11½c. Whisky steady at 93@94c.

THE PITTSTON SUFFERERS.—Additional subscriptions were received to-day, as follows:—

J. S.	$10
Mrs. J. S.	10
Previously acknowledged	1477
	$1497

THE BUILDING COMMISSION.—Another effort was made to-day at noon to secure a meeting of the Building Commission. Messrs. Gray, Huhn, and Spencer were the only ones on hand.

BURST.—A water-main in Callowhill street, above Front, burst last night and flooded the street.

MALPRACTICE.

Judge Paxson's Decision on the Dr. O. W. Reid Case.

Continued from the First Page.

mony on this might be such that the Commonwealth would feel bound to issue a warrant for her apprehension. Even a *nolle prosequi* by the District Attorney would not be a conclusive discharge. She would still be liable to arrest and trial. Had she been tried and acquitted by a jury the husband might then be a witness against the prisoner, for his testimony could not in that case inculpate his wife." This was evidently an unconsidered case; no authorities were cited by the Recorder, and his decision lacks the weight of authority.

State vs. Bradley, 9 Rich. Law (S. C.), 168, cited by defendant upon this point, is against him. In that case the husband was jointly indicted with another, but was not upon trial. The wife was admitted to testify for the prisoner on trial, but was not permitted to state anything which would criminate her husband. We have already seen that if competent to testify for the prisoner on trial, she was competent to testify against him.

But, aside from the considerations above noted, what right has the prisoner to object to the testimony of the witness upon the ground that she is the wife of a co-defendant? The privilege—and it is only a privilege—which exempts the wife is not his. It is properly the privilege of the husband. If the Commonwealth had called Washington Paynter to the stand, the prisoner could not have objected. The witness might have claimed his privilege and declined to answer. But that he would have been a competent witness for the Commonwealth, if willing to testify, is too well settled to need authority; and if the husband be competent, why not the wife?

I have so far considered only the general rule as applicable to husband and wife. I propose to go a step farther, and examine the exceptions to the rule, and to see whether this case comes within any of the exceptions. It is well known that hardly a week passes in our Criminal Court in which the testimony of a wife is not received against her husband. In many instances the husband is convicted and sentenced upon the unsupported testimony of the wife. And this it not because such testimony may not impair the harmony of the domestic relations, but because there are other and higher interests which demand that in certain cases the mouth of the wife shall not be closed, even though she open it only to charge her husband directly with crime.

The exceptions to the general rule are such as arise from the necessity of the case, partly for the protection of the life and liberty of the wife, and partly for the sake of public justice. In all manner of offenses involving personal injury to the wife, or affecting her liberty, she has been allowed to testify directly against her husband. Thus a woman is a competent witness against a man indicted for forcible abduction and marriage. If the force were continuing upon her until the marriage, of which fact she is also a competent witness, and this by the weight of the authorities, notwithstanding her subsequent assent and voluntary cohabitation; for otherwise the offender would take advantage of his own wrong. Greenleaf, § 343, citing numerous cases. In a case before Mr. Baron Mulloch, where the defendants were charged, in one court, with a conspiracy to carry away a young lady under the age of sixteen, from the custody appointed by her father, and to cause her to marry one of the defendants, and in another court with conspiring to take her away by force, being an heiress, and to marry her to one of the defendants, the learned judge was of opinion that even assuming the witness to be at the time of the trial the lawful wife of one of the defendants, she was yet a competent witness for the prosecution, on the ground of necessity, although there was no evidence to support that part of the indictment which charged force; and also on the ground that the latter defendant, by his own criminal act, could not exclude such evidence against himself. Wakefield's Case, 2 Lewins Cr. C., 1. 20, 279; 2 Russ, 605; 2 Stark. Ev., 402 (N), 2d Ed.; Roscoe's Cr. Ev., 151. In Lord Audley's case, who was tried before the House of Lords in 1631 as a principal in the second degree for a rape upon his own wife, she was permitted to testify. 3 Howell's St. Tr., 402. Upon the trial the following question was propounded to the judges, "Whether the wife in this case might be a witness against her husband for the rape?" and the answer was, "She might: for she was the party wronged, otherwise she might be abused. In like manner a villein (vassal) might be a witness against his lord in such cases."

This case was at one time thought not to be law, but it is now recognized in all the leading text-books. In all cases of personal injuries committed by the husband or wife against each other, the injured party is a competent witness against the other. So in cases affecting the marital rights and duties the wife has been held competent. In Nathan's case, 2 Brewster, 149, the wife was admitted to prove both the desertion and the marriage, and such is the constant practice in this court in like cases.

Upon the like ground of necessity the wife has been permitted to prove certain secret facts, which no one but herself could know. Thus, upon an appeal against an order of filiation, in the case of a married woman, she was held a competent witness to prove her criminal connection with the defendant, though her husband was interested in the event. Greenleaf, sec. 344. Corn vs. Shepherd. 6 Bin. 283.

Recent legislation in England, in this State, and many of the other States of this Union, as well as the current of judicial decision, indicate the policy of the law not to be not to impose any unnecessary restrictions upon the competency of witnesses, but to permit questions affecting their interest or prejudices to go to their credibility. In this State the law allowing the parties to a suit to testify has been extended to the parties in a divorce suit. In view of all these facts, for us now to return to the exploded doctrine of Rex vs. Clinger would be to take a retrograde step, without sound reason and authority to sustain us.

From the authorities cited, we may safely deduce the following rules, viz.:—

First. That although the general rule undoubtedly is that husband or wife may not testify against each other, yet in collateral proceedings they may testify to facts tending to criminate each other.

Second. That where upon a joint indictment there is a separate trial, the husband or wife of the defendant not upon trial is not necessarily an incompetent witness for the Commonwealth. If willing to be examined, he or she is competent, except, perhaps, where the offense is in its nature joint, as in conspiracy.

Third. That while in such cases the husband or wife is a competent witness for the Commonwealth, it is, notwithstanding, his or her privilege to decline to testify to such facts as will criminate the other.

Fourth. That husband or wife may testify directly against each other in cases of personal injuries to either committed by the other; and, also, as to facts which are in their nature secret, and affecting the person.

Applying these principles of law to the facts of this case we shall have no difficulty in disposing of the reasons now under consideration. The witness, Anne McKeon, did not object to being examined. The objection came only from the prisoner. She was not offered as a witness against her husband or to criminate him in any way, and in fact made no reference to him during her examination-in-chief. The offense was not necessarily joint, and the verdict for or against the prisoner could not affect her husband. Except in form, the cases were as distinct as though they were separately indicted. In form it was a proceeding against her husband. In substance the inquiry was purely collateral, for her husband could not be affected by her testimony. Nothing that was said by her, and no judgment of the court based upon her evidence, could ever be received against him upon the trial of the indictment charging him with the same offense. This, and not the form of the proceeding, is the true test of the admissibility of the testimony.

But it is submitted that she was a competent witness for another reason. The offense was of a secret nature, affecting the person of the wife. The indictment charges that the crime was committed with the aid of certain instruments and drugs. It involved an act of personal violence to the wife. It is conceded that if an assault and battery had been charged, she would have been competent. But we must look at the substance of the offense laid as well as the form. But even in the latter aspect it is to be observed that the bill charges the offense to have been committed with "force and arms," etc. And this is is matter of substance. Its omission would have been fatal. Nor is there anything to show that the witness was a consenting party. In no part of her testimony did she say that she consented to the operation for the purpose of procuring a miscarriage. The evidence does not show that she knew the nature or the effect of the operation. She says she went to the prisoner's office to be examined. The question whether her object was not to procure an abortion was objected to by the prisoner's counsel, and ruled out by the Court. In the absence of proof, there can be no presumption that she consented to, and was a participant in, a felony. In such case if the mouth of the wife is to be closed by an inflexible rule of law, any wife who could be deceived by her husband, and a corrupt physician, might have a miscarriage brought on, and the law be utterly impotent to punish either. Some of the Court charge the offense to have been committed by the use of certain drugs. Any married lady might be made the victim of such a crime as this by the use of the latter means. Surely, if there ever was a case of secret crime, affecting the person of a woman, in which she ought to be at liberty to speak, it is this. Shall we say that a woman may be a witness to prove her marriage in a desertion case—a fact ordinarily susceptible of proof by other witnesses—and hold that when her offspring has been destroyed in her womb by her husband and a physician conveniently called in for that purpose, that she is an incompetent witness, not on the trial of her husband, but of the physician? I know of no case in which the rule of necessity before referred to applies with greater force than to the one now under consideration.

It would seem, therefore, that the objection to the competency of this witness was not well taken.

The eleventh reason I do not regard as important. The instructions complained of amounted practically to this: that the District Attorney advised the witness when she went upon the stand that she was not bound to answer any questions which would criminate her husband. This was a proper instruction, and would have been given by the Court, if asked for it.

The twelfth, thirteenth, fourteenth, fifteenth, sixteenth, seventeenth, and eighteenth reasons refer to alleged errors of the Court in refusing to compel the witness, Anne Paynter, to answer certain questions asked her upon cross-examination. As before stated, the witness did not mention the name of her husband upon her examination-in-chief. In speaking of one of her visits to the prisoner, she said "*We* went to Dr. Reid's office." Upon her cross-examination she was asked who she meant by "we." This question she declined to answer, upon the ground that it would criminate her husband, and this objection was sustained. And again, upon cross-examination she was asked:—"On these occasions, when you say Dr. Reid (the defendant) operated on you, who was present?" Which question the witness declined to answer for a like reason, and with a similar result.

It was urged that the witness had told but a part of the truth, whereas the law requires the whole truth, and that by voluntarily going upon the stand she waived her privilege and was bound to disclose all she knew upon the subject.

Where a witness is sworn to tell the whole truth it means to tell so much of the truth as may be competent evidence. He also takes this oath subject to the rule of law which allows him to decline to answer questions which will criminate him.

It is perhaps true that where a witness, after being cautioned that he is not bound to disclose a criminal transaction in which he was criminally concerned, understandingly waives his privilege, and goes on, he cannot afterwards claim his privilege, but must state the whole transaction. In Sharswood's Sharkie on Evidence the law is so stated in note to page 206. But there are authorities which hold that the privilege may be claimed at any time. But I do not deem it necessary to discuss this principle at length, nor the large number of authorities collected by the counsel for the defendant upon pages 44, 45, 46, of their paper-book, for the reason that this case rests upon different principles. So far as the evidence shows, the witness, Anne Paynter, did not go upon this stand to testify as to any transaction in which she was a guilty party. She had no wish to shield herself, nor did she decline to answer any question upon the ground that it would tend to criminate herself. The privilege she claimed was for her husband. Nor was she at any time advised by the Court or counsel that she need not testify to the transaction if it criminated her. The privilege which she claimed was not to criminate her husband, and this she perhaps could not waive, as it belongs as much to him as to herself, and was exclusively for his benefit. "When one party, though competent, is not bound to answer a particular question, because it would criminate him, the husband or wife is not obliged to answer the same question." Greenleaf, § 487. None of the cases cited by defendant are cases where husband or wife claimed the privilege not to criminate the other, but are all cases where a witness has claimed the privilege not to criminate himself.

But it is not enough to show upon a motion for a new trial that evidence was improperly rejected. It must appear that the evidence was such as, if admitted upon the second trial, ought to produce a different verdict. The Supreme Court have repeatedly held that they will not reverse for errors which are immaterial, and not affecting the result. In this case it is difficult to see how the verdict could have been different had the questions referred to been answered. If the object of the prisoner was to contradict the witness, it is evident her husband could not have been called for that purpose, for the reason that he was a co-defendant; if some person other than her husband was present, that fact was as well known to the prisoner as to the witness and the former could have called him or her to the stand. The learned counsel evidently assumed that the only person present was the husband of the witness, from their entire neglect by a change of the form of the question, to ascertain whether some person, not the husband was there. Such course was open to them had they desired to attack, by such person or persons, the credibility of the witness. Such offenses are not generally committed in the presence of an unnecessary number of spectators, and I can therefore readily understand the reason why the learned counsel omitted further to cross-examine the witness upon this point. All of the facts connected with this transaction as between the prisoner and the witness were detailed by the latter. It could not have helped the former for the witness to have stated that her husband was present, or even that he was a participant in the offense. I cannot see that the prisoner has been injured by this ruling.

The other question which the witness declined to answer upon cross-examination was this:—"Did you on the Sunday evening after the Thursday evening on which you say the child was born have connection with any man?" This was not cross-examination. If material to the defense, it could not be brought out in that way. Nor does the case come within the rule of The People vs. Madame Restell and Barb. 216, in which the Court say, "The witness in this case had voluntarily proclaimed her own infamy in having constant illicit intercourse with one individual for nearly a year, and in aiding, at least, in procuring an abortion of her child, for the purpose of fixing a criminal charge upon the defendant. She thereby precluded herself from claiming any privilege of not answering questions of a similar character, if they related to the same point." Without in any manner questioning the law of that case, it is sufficient to say that the facts are widely different. Here the witness had not voluntarily proclaimed her own infamy at all. The only thing she said from which such a charge could be inferred was that she was a single woman at the time the offense was committed. The question to which this answer was responsive was not legal cross-examination, nor was it material, as no such issue was raised by the pleadings.

The nineteenth reason alleges error in not affirming the prisoner's first point. The point is not set out in this reason, but it was substantially that there was no evidence that the said Anne McKeon was pregnant and quick with child, as laid in the fifth, sixth, and seventh counts of the indictment.

I declined to say to the jury that there was no such evidence, in which I can see no error.

I did not charge the jury precisely as stated in the twentieth reason. On the contrary, I charged as follows:—

"In order to convict under the fifth, sixth, and seventh counts, the jury must be satisfied from the evidence that Anne McKeon was pregnant and quick with child, and that the illegal acts charged in the bill, or some of them, resulted in the death of the child of which she was quick."

I further stated to the jury, in explanation of the term "quick with child," that quickening is the incident, not the inception, of vitality.

I am unable to see any error in this. It was formerly held that quickening was the commencement of vitality with the fœtus, before which it could not be considered as existing. But this view is no longer held by our most eminent doctors. Dr. Gray calls it an "exploded" doctrine. Med. Juris., 133. See also W. & S. Med. Juri., 344-5. Dr. Bech in his excellent work on medical jurisprudence, vol. 1, p. 173, says:—

"The motion of the fœtus, when felt by the mother, is called quickening. It is important to understand the sense attached to the word formerly and at the present day. The ancient opinion, and on which, indeed, the laws of some countries have been founded, was that the fœtus became animated at this period, that it acquired a new mode of existence. This is altogether abandoned. The fœtus is certainly, if we speak physiologically, as much a living being immediately after conception as at any other time before delivery; and its future progress is but the development and increase of those constituent principles which it then receives." To the same point is Orfila, a very high authority. See Traite de Medicine Legale, Paris, 1848, vol. 1, p. 226.

In a leading English case, in an investigation before a jury of matrons, Ginney, B. said, after taking medical counsel, "Quick with child is having conceived; with quick child is where the child is quickened." R. vs. Wycherly, 8 C. & P., 265. This principle is recognized by Wharton, vol. ii. p. 1230, and is the modern doctrine upon this subject.

I have no recollection of the facts referred to in the 21st reason, but presume I gave the jury some information asked for by them when they came back to the court room. I do not see any error in this, nor was this reason pressed upon the argument.

Nor can I see any error in that portion of the charge referred to in the 22d reason. I said to the jury that there was evidence that the fœtus was dead prior to the operation, and that in the absence of any such evidence they would have no right to presume its death. The learned and very able argument upon this point has failed to show me wherein I was wrong. The fœtus is a living, not a dead thing, and when life has once been shown to exist it is presumed to continue until the contrary is made to appear.

The 23d, 24th, 25th, and 26th reasons are the usual formal ones that the verdict is against the law, the evidence, and the weight of the evidence. I have already endeavored to demonstrate that the verdict is not against the law. Careful examination and reflection have failed to satisfy me that it is against either the evidence or the weight of the evidence. On the contrary, I am unable to see how the jury could properly have arrived at any other result.

I am not unmindful of the fact, pressed upon me with great eloquence and zeal by the counsel for the defense, that this case is of supreme importance to the prisoner. I am aware that this decision involves the destruction of all the prisoner's hopes in the future, so far as this world is concerned. But it must be remembered that he has brought this upon himself—not in any high calling, or with any exalted aim, but in the prosecution of a cruel and infamous crime. Nor must the fact be lost sight of that I owe a duty to society, and one which rises far above any considerations personal to the prisoner. That duty, and the law which I am sworn faithfully to administer, require that judgment should be entered upon this verdict.

There were three reasons filed in support of the motion in arrest of judgment. They were not seriously pressed upon the argument, and after examination I have no hesitation in saying that none of them is sustained by the law.

In view of the importance of the principles involved in this case I have submitted this opinion, and the elaborate paper books of the prisoner and the Commonwealth, to my colleagues, all of whom concur in the conclusions above indicated.

The rule for a new trial is refused, and the motion in arrest of judgment is overruled.

The prisoner was then asked if he had anything to say.

In a nervous, agitated manner he said:—"Before your Honor passes sentence upon me, I feel it my duty to my family and to my friends, to repeat now, what I have asserted firmly from the first, that, as God is my great judge, I am wholly and entirely innocent of this charge. This was a conspiracy to ruin me, and it has succeeded, and I submit to the result with resignation."

The Judge then said:—

After a protracted trial, with the benefit of able counsel to defend you, a jury of your own selection have convicted you of the offense with which you are charged in this indictment. A motion for a new trial and in arrest of judgment was filed by your counsel, and argued by them at great length and with marked learning and ability. In the examination of that motion, and the reasons filed in support thereof, I have gone over your case step by step with great care, anxious that, whatever its merits might be, you should only be convicted in accordance with the rules of law. The result of that examination has been, as you are already aware, that I cannot find anything in such rules or in the evidence of your case to disturb the verdict of the jury. It remains, therefore, but to impose the judgment which the act of Assembly affixes to your offense.

It is an unpleasant duty to consign a man of your intelligence and education to the Penitentiary for a long term of years. Your time and talents better employed might have made you an useful and honorable member of society. That you are not such to-day is no fault of the law or its ministers, but of yourself. For the purpose of sordid gain you have violated the law of the land, and you are here to-day to hear its admonitions and to suffer its penalties.

The crime of which you have been convicted is one that strikes at the very foundation of social morals. It is, I regret to say, becoming fearfully prevalent—so much so as to excite remark among very many of our medical men. I am informed that in a neighboring city, upon one of its grandest and most fashionable avenues, there stands a costly mansion enriched by the proceeds of crime similar to the one of which you have been convicted. Every brick of that building is cemented with blood. Its owner rolls along in her carriage and livery, and so far has defied successfully the law which she daily outrages. We do not intend that any such palace shall be erected here. The example of your case, if it has no other good result, will at least inculcate this valuable lesson, that in this city the crime of abortion shall be followed by swift and severe punishment.

You were convicted upon the 21st of January last, and since then have been in prison pending your motion for a new trial. I will take that into account in the judgment I am about to impose.

The sentence of the court is that you pay a fine of $500 to the Commonwealth for the use of the county; that you pay the costs of prosecution; and that you undergo imprisonment in the State Penitentiary for the Eastern District, by separate or solitary confinement at labor, for the period of six years and five months, and that you stand committed until this sentence is complied with.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

EVENING TELEGRAPH OFFICE,
Saturday, June 10, 1871.

In Government bonds there is a firm feeling, but not much activity. Prices continue without material change.

The dealings in stocks were large in Reading Railroad, but the rest of the list was dull. City 6s, new bonds, sold at 100@100¼, and Lehigh gold loan at 93½.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES.

Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street.

FIRST BOARD.

$300 City 6s, New	100	200 sh Reading R	58¾
$1500 do..d bill	100¼	100 do	58¾
$2000 Pittsbg 5s	76	500 do.....s30.	58¾
$1000 C & A m 6s, 89	95¼	300 do	58⅝
$2000 Phila & E 6s	92¾	700 do......c.	58⅝
$500 Hunt & B Top 1st mt bds	99¼	600 do	58¾
$1000 do.con.2d.	48	17 sh Penna R	61¼
$1000 O C & A R 7s.	87	10 do	61⅛
$350 do.....scp.	50	19 sh N Cent R	41
$3000 Union Cl 6s	11¼	34 sh Mor Cl pf	125
6 sh Manuf Bk	30	28 do....scp.	[illegible]
5 sh Bank of Rep.	95	100 sh Buttonh'e Co b60.	18¼
30 sh Mech Bk	32¼	100 do.....2d.	18¼
10 sh Minehill R	54		

AFTER BOARD.

$3000 Phil & E 6s	92¾	100 sh Read R...s5.	58·44
$500 City 6s, New.. c&p..	100¼	100 do	58½
$600 do....c&p.	100¼	100 do	58·56
$4000 Union Cl 6s	11¼	1000 do....s30.	58¼
$1000 Leh gold L	93½	300 do.....s30.	58¼
$1000 do	93½	200 do.....s10.	58¼
$3000 do......b5.	93½	500 do.....s10.	58¼
300 sh Penna R.b30.	61¼	100 do	58¼
4 do	61¼	300 sh C & A R.b60.	129½
2 do... allot.	61¼	200 do....b60.	129½
200 sh Reading R.c.	58·44	38 do	129
100 do....c.	58·44	100 do....b60	129½
		6 sh Ch & Wal	52

NARR & LADNER, Brokers, report this morning gold quotations as follows:—

10·00 A. M	112¼	10·26 A. M	112¼
10·18 "	112⅜	11·07 "	112⅜
10·22 "	112¼	11·26 "	112¼
10·25 "	112¼		

Philadelphia Trade Report.

SATURDAY, June 10.—Cloverseed is scarce and sells in a small way at 8@8½c. Timothy is entirely neglected. Small sales of Flaxseed at $2·30 per bushel.

Quercitron Bark is less active, but the stock is now reduced to a low figure. We quote No. 1 at $28 per ton. Tanner's Bark is planty and dull.

There is very little change to record in the Flour market, the inquiry being light both for shipment and the supply of the home trade. About 900 barrels were disposed of at $5·25@5·50 per barrel for superfine; $5·50@6 for extras; $6@6·75 for Pennsylvania extra family; $6·50@7·25 for spring wheat do. do.; $7@7·50 for Indiana and Ohio do. do.; and at higher quotations for fancy lots. No change in Rye Flour or Corn Meal. Small sales of the former at $5·87½.

The Wheat market is steady and dull. Sales of 2000 bushels Western red at $1·60@1·67 and 400 bushels Indiana white at $1·82. In Rye no change. Corn is very quiet. Sales of 3000 bushels yellow at 73@74c., and mixed Western at 72c. Oats are in limited request. 2000 bushels Western sold at 66@69c.

Whisky is held with confidence. Sales of 50 barrels Western iron-bound at 94c.

JOHN BURNS,

HOUSE FURNISHING DRY GOODS,

IMPORTER AND RETAILER OF HOSIERY.

245 and 247 S. Eleventh St., Above Spruce.

GAUZE MERINO UNDERSHIRTS.

Gents' India Gauze Shirts, 25, 37½, 50, 62, 75c. up.
Cartwright & Warner Gents' Gauze Merino Shirts, half and long sleeves.
Cartwright & Warner Ladies' and Misses Gauze Merino Vest.
Ladies' fine India Gauze Vests, 50c. up.
Misses Gauze Vests, 37½c. up.
Gents' full, regular made Half Hose, 20, 25, 30c. up.
Gents' Lisle Thread, Balbriggan and Striped Half Hose.
Ladies' full, regular made Hose, 25, 31, 35, up.
Ladies' open worked and plain Lisle Thread Hose.
Ladies' fine Balbriggan Hose.
Full assortment Children's extra long Fancy Hose.
Children's ½, ¾ and extra long English Hose.

WHITE GOODS—WHITE GOODS.

Satin Striped Pique, 18c.
Cord and Figured Pique, 21 to 90c.
Victoria Lawns, a specialty.
Plaid Muslins, Nainsooks and Cambrics, 20c. up.
French Muslins, 45, 50, 55, 62, 75c., up.
Hamburg and Guipure Edgings and Insertings.
Pink Tarlatan, $2·37½ per piece of 16½ yards.

TABLE LINENS, NAPKINS AND TOWELS.

Heavy, large size, all linen Huck Towels, 12½c.
Extra fine bleached Huck Towels, $2·75 per doz.
Irish, Scotch, and Barnsley Damask Towels.
All linen fast edge Napkins, 90c.
Buff, red and white Tea Doylies.
9-4 Turkey Red Damask, $1·10.
Bleached and half bleached Table Linens, 40c. up

SHEETING AND PILLOW LINENS.

Linen Sheeting, 65c. up.
4-4 Linens for Ladies' wear, 32½c., up.
Honey Comb Spreads, $1, up.
Domet All-wool and Zephyr Gauze Flannels. 1t

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